THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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CORNELIA'S DEATH.

AND WHAT GULLY HAD TO DO WITH IT

The Evidence for the State all In—The Effort to Prove the Existence of a Conspiracy a Failure—The Line of the Defense—One of the Jurors Sick.

DeKalb, Miss., September 10.—The state, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rested its case in the trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm. The object of the prosecution has been to establish a conspiracy on the part of defendant and others to kill Chisholm, Gilmer and Rosenbaum, and in carrying it into effect killed Cornelia and other parties. An attempt was made to show that on the night after the burial of John W. Gully a meeting of the conspirators was held at the gin-house of John Gully to mature the plans for carrying the conspiracy into effect, but the state's own witnesses proved the object of that meeting to be nothing more than to discuss the practicability of a body of citizens going to DeKalb the following day to assist in the arrest of Chisholm and others, charged with the murder of John W. Gully, should they resist and assistance be necessary. On this point the state gained no strength. Among the declarations made after the killing of Chisholm going to show a conspiracy was the declaration of the defendant that "we have done what we came to do," and that "if there is any hanging to be done, here is my neck."

The testimony of the defense has tended to contradict some of the material statements of witnesses for the prosecution as to the firing in the jail, who shot Cornelia and Judge Chisholm, what parties in the crowd had guns, the action of the defendant in the jail during the firing, and the relative positions of all the parties.

One of the jurymen, C. C. Stewart, has been ill since the adjournment last night, and on his account it has been impossible to proceed with the trial to-day. It is hoped he will recover sufficiently this afternoon to allow the cause to proceed. The defense has a number of witnesses to testify on other points brought out by the prosecution. The argument will probably begin to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Tammany's Stubbornness—Adjournment Until To-Day.

Syracuse, September 10.—The democratic committee was in session most of the night. A motion to put the admission of members in the hands of a committee instead of leaving it in charge of the chairman and secretary was appealed from and the motion to adjourn declared carried amid charges from the opposing factions that the other sought to pack the convention.

At a meeting of the Tammany wing this morning prominent representatives spoke, the tenor of their utterances being that if Robinson's renomination is insisted on the Tammany people should hold a separate convention.

The democratic state convention met in Weiting hall at 1 o'clock p.m., with full delegations and crowded galleries. It was called to order by Mr. Purcell, of Rochester, chairman of the state committee. John C. Jacobs, of Kings county, was elected temporary chairman and made a brief address, counseling harmony. After some preliminary discussion with regard to the manner of appointing committees, the convention took recess until 4 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 4:45. After appointing standing committees, and speeches by Senator Kernan, Hon. S. S. Cox and ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, the convention adjourned until to-morrow evening.

THE HOOD FUND.

The Latest Additions to the List.

Atlanta, September 10.—Editors Constitution—Dear Sirs—Inclosed you have five dollars, which I desire to contribute to the fund being raised for the orphan children of General Hood. It is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every confederate soldier, especially those who served in the grand old army of northern Virginia, to give something to this fund, and surely no old soldier can read the last touching words of the heroic soldier where he commits, as it were, his children to the care of the confederate soldiers, without contributing. I trust these children will be amply provided for, and if every survivor, even of General Lee's army, will contribute something, they will never want.

A. L. H.

THE LIST CONTINUED.

Dr. E. J. Roach, surgeon of Hood's Brigade, [The first order issued by Hood after he was made brigadier, was one appointing Dr. Roach surgeon of the brigade.]	5 00
George E. Price	1 00
G. W. Price	1 00
A. L. H.	5 00
John Bonsall and wife	5 00
F. S. Van Pelt, Augusta, Ga	1 00
Miss M. J. Nisbit, Norcross	1 00
	$19 00

The Cincinnati Exposition.

Cincinnati, September 10.—The seventh annual industrial exposition opened here to-day. Thousands of people from all parts of Ohio and neighboring states were present, and the scenes presented by the streets this morning was very bright and animated, buildings everywhere being decorated with flags, flowers and evergreens. The governors of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, accompanied by their staffs, were present, as well as President Hayes, General Sherman and Lieut. Sheridan. The formal opening of the ceremonies took place at the exposition building this evening, and consisted of an opening address by Governor Bishop, an address of welcome by President Pendleton, of the exposition board, and remarks by President Hayes.

Concert To-Night.

The concert at the governor's mansion to-night for the benefit of St. Philip's church promises an entertainment full of rare pleasure. Mr. W. G. B. Shelton will play on the cornet at the residence of Mr. Joe Nall, two miles away, and those at the mansion will hear the music through the forty telephones which Mr. J. O. Jeffries, the manager of the Atlanta telephone exchange, has so kindly furnished. There will also be an open-air concert by the Fifth Artillery band. These and many other attractions are surely sufficient to bring out a large attendance. Mrs. Robertson, Miss Kennedy and Mrs. Weems will sing. Miss Clarke and Mr. Lumpkin will give recitations.

Against the Lottery.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Cincinnati, September 10.—In the chancery court of Campbell county, Kentucky, Chancellor Menseies to-day rendered a written opinion that the lottery commonly known as the Commonwealth distribution company of Kentucky, conducted and operated by Thomas J. Commerford as secretary and his associates, is an illegal enterprise subject to suppression at any moment by the grand juries, and that purchasers of tickets have no security for the payment of prizes.

The Maine Election.

Portland, September 10.—Thus far the complete returns from only two counties are received. From the returns made the senate stands: republicans 18; opposition 13. The house has 89 republicans to 62 opposition. Several days will elapse before the result can be officially known. It is thought now that Davis may be elected by the people.

Western Union Profits.

New York, September 10.—The executive committee of the Western Union telegraph company estimate the profits of the company for the quarter ending September 30 at $1,259,223.01, or a balance after paying interests, expenses and a dividend of 1¾ per cent, of $1,037,192.92. The dividend is declared payable October 15.

A Statue to Thomas.

Cincinnati, O., September 10.—General Sheridan, president of the society of the army of Cumberland, has called the annual meeting of that society in Washington November 15th, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge, when the statue of General Thomas will be unveiled.

Suffering for their Sins.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

London, September 10.—The last batch of amnestied communists that have returned to Paris are in a fearful condition of destitution. Nearly all are suffering from ophthalmia, and some of them are too feeble to walk.

The Lexington Turf.

Lexington, Ky., September 10.—The third day of the fall meeting at the association course opened with fine weather, good track and a large attendance. In the first race, mile heats, there were two starters, Leon and John R. Swinney. In the first heat the horses made an even run for three quarters of a mile, Swinney finishing the first by four lengths. Time 1:47¼. In the second heat Swinney took the lead and held it, Leon laying back until the last quarter, when he came up, and the horses had it neck and neck to the string, both under the whip, Swinney winning by a neck. Time 1:49.

Lexington, Ky., September 10.—The following are summaries of the races here to-day, not previously reported:

Second race, selling sweepstakes, for all ages, Ella Rowatt, 1; Ed. Turner, 2; Harry Peyton, 3. Time, 2:39¼.

Third race, purse $125, for all ages, ¾ mile, Glendalia, 1; Shaker, 2; Merchant, 3. Time, 1:16¾.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Roumania's War on the Jews—The Revolt in Afghanistan.

London, September 10.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says the massacre of the members of the English mission to Afghanistan obliterates the scientific frontier between that country and India, and necessitates the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by the British. But this is incompatible with the assurance given by England to Russia, with whom there must be an understanding regarding the measures of satisfaction to be taken by England. The Gazette recommends a solution by a partition of Afghanistan so as to bring the English and Russian dominions in contact in central Asia.

The Times says that General Roberts will not be able to advance into Afghanistan until at least three fresh infantry regiments have reached Kuram valley. Afghan troops left Cabul with the intention of occupying Shutzgarden pass, but have been anticipated in so doing by the British. Advices from Ali Kheyle say Major Cavagnari and his followers were killed while charging upon the mob from the burning residence. Two hundred and ten Afghans were killed before the British were overpowered. Cavagnari had been warned by the ameer that he was in danger. Two regiments from Chatham and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered to India, and several battalions will be transferred thither from the Cape of Good Hope. The Indian government has given notice that no correspondents will be allowed to accompany the troops into Afghanistan.

The press association announces that no doubt exists in the India office that the outbreak in Afghanistan has assumed larger proportions than was at first supposed.

The Echo this afternoon says Howerks and Miller & Co., the largest manufacturers in the north of England, have given notice of five per cent. reduction on the wages of their employes and that this probably heralds a general reduction.

The cotton operatives of Podcham, Lancashire, have proposed to form a branch of the national emigration association.

A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says: It is asserted that Austria, as the price of Turkey's non-resistance to the occupation of Novi-Bazar, guarantees the sultan his European possessions.

Prince Gregoric Stourdeza has arrived at Bucharest to assume the leadership of various parties opposed to the emancipation of the Jews. It is proposed to consolidate these different factions into an organization identical in principle with the former American party, known as the "know nothing."

The famous book publisher Westermann, of Brunswick, is dead.

The government of Montenegro has made claim to the towns of Dusinje and Plava, which the porte declines to yield.

A telegram from the governor of Smolenski announces that a great fire has broken out in the town of Viagma, in that government, and that two hundred houses and the prison were burning. Assistance has been sent from Smolenski.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that since the session of the chambers M. Waddington has renewed his proposal to resign the premiership and retain the ministry of foreign affairs, and M. Defreycinet, present minister of public works, was thought of as his successor. M. Waddington, however, has been persuaded by President Grevy to retain the premiership at least until M. Jules Ferry's education bill shall have been discussed by the senate.

The Spanish government will apply to the pope for a dispensation before the king's marriage on account of the relationship existing between the king and the archduchess.

The porte has received complaints against Midhat Pasha. It is stated that Minister Layard's visit to Asia is connected with the matter.

The North German Gazette asserts that the recent published statements regarding the relations between Monsignor Roncetti and Prince Bismarck are unfounded. No direct communication has been received by the German government indicating that Monsignor Roncetti is empowered to enter into negotiations.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Condition of New Orleans—The Rate in Memphis.

New Orleans, September 10.—Vice-President Fenner and Dr. C. B. White, sanitary director of the auxiliary sanitary association, state that no one has been attacked by yellow fever since September 1st, nor a single case is known to exist in this city. This association protested to the national board of health against New Orleans being considered an infected city, and ask that the facts be distinctly stated in the next number of the Bulletin and be announced to the country at large by telegraph.

Memphis, September 10.—Five new cases are reported this morning. Six deaths have occurred since last night. Among them are Rev. Father Crissahistum Bienski, a Catholic priest of the Franciscan order; Samuel Richardson, son of the late Dr. Robt. E. Richardson; Teresa Buchanan, R. Sultan and Mary Dorgis. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Sixteen cases in all—seven white and nine colored—were reported to-day. Among the number were Dan Sullivan, G. N. Paine, C. L. Morrison and Mrs. J. Franciscota. Three additional deaths have occurred, two of whom were colored. Donations to the Howards to-day aggregated $1,698. They assigned 25 nurses to duty. William Ward is down with the fever 12 miles north of Memphis on the Paducah railroad. His infection can be traced to this city. The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 84 degrees.

Chicago, September 10.—President Langstaff, of the Memphis Howards, addressed the board of trade yesterday regarding the needs of his association. A committee was appointed, consisting of prominent business men, to canvass the board and secure subscriptions. Langstaff says there is no foundation for the statement made in the appeal issued in the name of the federal soldiers of Memphis that the Howards give them no assistance. They may receive the same aid as others if they remove to the camps and apply for it. A dispatch from St. Louis says that ten thousand dollars were raised there yesterday for Memphis.

Washington, September 10.—The treasury department is informed that the Evansville quarantine against Memphis and New Orleans was raised on the first instant.

At a meeting of the Shelby county medical society to-night, resolutions were passed condemning order No. 6 of the state board of health as burdensome and unsustained by the history of previous epidemics. A committee was appointed to confer with the Howards in reference to an order recently issued that the Howard physicians attend none but yellow fever patients.

The Junketers.

Cincinnati, O., September 10.—President Hayes and family have arrived from Chillicothe. Their journey was a continued ovation and the president made several brief speeches en route.

Toronto, September 10.—Secretary Evarts and family arrived at Toronto to-day, the guests of Lorne.

Mrs. Potts.

Charlotte, September 10.—Mrs. Potts, who is walking from Philadelphia to New Orleans for a wager of $5,000, reached here seven hours ahead of time. She started in May and has five months in which to perform the task.

Duluth's First.

Duluth, September 10.—Duluth received her first bale of cotton yesterday, which was bought by Rogers & Jones at 11 cents, and shipped to Messrs. J. S. Oliver & Co., Atlanta.

Specie Receipts.

New York, September 10.—The Algeria, from Liverpool, yesterday brought $1,556,200 in specie, and the St. Laurent, from Havre, $1,595,600.

THE TREASURY.

WHAT THERE IS IN THE COFFERS.

The Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Condition of the Treasury of Georgia—The Evidence in Full, and What it Discloses, etc.

Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1879.—Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. A. L. Miller chairman. Quorum present.

J. W. Renfroe, sworn:

By the chairman—Q. Colonel Renfroe, what position did you occupy at the time of your first appointment as treasurer?

A. I was in the comptroller-general's office; had charge of the tax department—the place that Hardeman now fills.

Q. What time were you first appointed treasurer?

A. Well, sir, I think it was about the sixth of November—it's about that time, anyway—1875.

Q. For what term were you appointed then?

A. To fill the unexpired term of Jones; or rather until the legislature met, which was in January.

Q. You were then elected?

A. I was then elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term of Jones.

Q. When were you again elected treasurer?

A. At the January session in 1877, I think it was.

Q. Then you have been continuously treasurer from November, 1875, up to the present time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, the committee desires to examine you as to your bond. I will get you to read over this list. (List of securities read to witness by Mr. Nesbit.)

A. Well, I don't know anything about what they are worth. I can't tell you anything about that, but you know yourselves that the tax digest is not the correct criterion to go by to find what a man is worth, for there is various property he could have, and which is not required to be given in—bonds and railroad stock. These men signed the bond, and they made their affidavit. When I was first appointed treasurer and went to Washington county to make my bond, I got there at 12 o'clock in the day and went around, got the tax digest and put it in the clerk's office, and the magistrate was there to swear each to testify to the exact entries, and I put a gentleman there with the digest to foot up each man's property on the digest. That was under the old law, when I was first appointed. Well, by 3 o'clock in the day I telegraphed Governor Smith I had my bond made from the tax digest—up to $415,000 from the tax digest. Then, in January after I was elected, and after this law was passed requiring each man to name the amount he becomes responsible for, and make the affidavit attached to the bond that he was worth that over and above exemptions of all kinds, the moment he signed the bond it carried a lien in favor of the state against his property. When I went back to make my bond under that law, and called upon my friends to sign the bond, why they came up and signed it. I have been making bonds ever since I was twenty-one. I was elected tax collector, and I have been making bonds ever since. And when these gentlemen came up to sign my bond, the first thing I did was to read them that act. A good many couldn't sign it after taking the exemption—it didn't leave anything. A good many who gave in $20,000 or $25,000 had only about four or five thousand above, consequently it was impossible for me to make the bond in that county under that law. There were friends in other counties who helped me, and then I came back here and made it by gentlemen here. They understood the law when I made the bond. I read it to each man, and the amount they signed for aggregated ($200,000) two hundred thousand dollars. As to their worth I cannot tell you. I performed my part of the duty and the bond was accepted.

Q. Well, you will remember, Colonel Renfroe, that in both instances these parties have to swear. When they give in their returns they swear to what is the market value of their property, and they don't exclude their liabilities in that. When they signed your bond they swore that they were worth so much actual property—real and personal—over and above their liabilities. The object of the committee in calling your attention to your bond is this: that the tax returns for 1879 show that your bond is not now solvent, and they desire you, if you can, to explain or show any outside property that these parties may own not subject to tax, and therefore not subject to be returned, which makes it a solvent bond?

A. I am not able to do it, for I don't know what they have got.

Q. You don't know any facts outside of those returns?

A. No, sir.

Q. Which would go to show that the bond was solvent?

A. No, sir. Well, I can't call to mind any fact now. I don't remember any. I only know that they could be worth it, and I not know it nor anybody else. They could have had property that would not appear on the tax digest.

Q. How many bonds have you given since your first appointment as treasurer?

A. Three.

Q. You gave one in 1875 at your appointment by the governor?

A. Yes, sir. That's the one that was so much, and I can do the same thing to-day under that law.

Q. You gave another in 1876, after the passage of the law?

A. Yes, sir; I was elected then for the full term of four years.

Q. And then another in 1877, after your election?

A. That's the one. When I was appointed I gave one, and one in January for the unexpired term, which was the last of that year. I gave one under the old law and two under the new.

Q. I will call your attention to some individuals that are now on your bond—one is Mr. V. R. Tommey, who is on your bond for $60,000. Mr. Tommey is also connected with some bank in the city?

A. Yes, sir; he is president of the Georgia banking and trust company.

Q. And that banking company is one of those with which you deposit the public money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, at what time did you select that bank—the Georgia banking and trust company—as one of the depositories; do you recollect?

A. I think it was pretty soon after I was elected. I don't know exactly the time, but it was near the first is my recollection.

Q. That was after your first appointment by the governor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he on your first bond?

A. No, sir; but I may not have selected that until after I was elected in January. I can't tell you how it is exactly. When the treasurer was suspended the business was all put in the hands of the comptroller-general and then when he turned it over to me he turned over a large amount in the Georgia banking and trust company. Jones only had about $86,000 to turn over, but the comptroller-general turned over some there at that bank and I let it remain there after I was elected, and after I was elected that bank was selected as one of the depositories.

Q. You found money in that bank when you came into office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did Tommey first become your security?

A. I don't think he went on my bond. I don't believe he was on any but the last bond—the present bond; don't think he was on the other. My first bondsmen here—well, I will have to refresh my memory. My recollection is that he was not on any but the last bond. I think Wilson, Richards and Hoyt—I don't think Tommey was on any but the last one.

Q. Was he the president of the bank at the time that he signed your bond?

A. Yes, sir; I think he was.

Q. Well, do you know now of any agreement between himself and the directors of that bank as to his signing that bond?

A. No. I didn't at the time; didn't know anything about it.

Q. Well, have you since?

A. Yes sir; I have since understood that there was some arrangement between him and the directors that he should sign it.

Q. Will you state to the committee what that is?

A. Yes, sir. I have no secret at all to keep about this. I am perfectly willing to answer any question.

By the chairman. Well, I will tell you now, it is the duty of the committee to put you on notice that any question that either I, as chairman, or any member of the committee, may ask you, which would have the effect to criminate yourself, you need not answer. That is with you.

A. Well, I have nothing to hide. My transaction between the bank—

Mr. Miller. I mean throughout this whole examination.

A. I say I have nothing to hide, nothing to cover up. I am perfectly willing to tell you anything I know, and anything you want to know, in regard to my official conduct with the banks—any arrangement. Don't hesitate to ask me. I will answer you faithfully and truly. What was the question?

Mr. Miller. The question was as to what you have understood to have been the consultation between Mr. Tommey and the directors of that bank.

A. Well, in order to induce the deposits to be made in that bank, or a portion of them.

Q. I understand you to say, then, that they directed or requested him to sign as your security in order to secure the deposits?

A. I don't know that they made any such request, but I know that he requested that I should make the deposits there, and that's the reason why I think it was done—because he wanted the deposits to go in the bank. That was the inducement.

Q. You mean, he signed the bond with the view to secure the deposits?

A. Well, I should suppose he did.

Q. Well, did he so state to you?

A. No, sir; he didn't tell me so that I remember.

Q. Was anything of that sort said to you before he signed the bonds, by him?

A. I don't remember whether there was or not, but there might have been. But whether there was or not, I am satisfied in my opinion, that that is what induced him to sign the bond—to get the deposits in his bank. I don't know that he told me so. He may have done so.

Q. Well, to make it plainer, did you agree to deposit there if he would sign as your surety?

A. I don't think I made such an arrangement as that.

Q. Well, will you refresh your memory on that point?

A. Well, I may have done it.

Q. Do you remember what amount you agreed to deposit there?

A. No particular amount. Never was any particular amount deposited in any particular bank. No agreement.

Q. Did any of the directors approach you on the same subject?

A. Yes, sir; I think they did. I think Mr. Wilson did. He is one of the directors, and he is also on the bond.

Q. Give his full name.

A. B. J. Wilson.

Q. What was his proposition?

A. Well, that I should deposit in those banks the securities might direct, provided it was done in accordance with the law.

Q. He then agreed that he and Mr. Tommey would sign the bond if you would make the deposits with that particular bank?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the understanding?

A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding. I don't remember the language or particular conversation; but that was the understanding; whatever bank they might direct.

Q. Well, are there any other persons on your bond that are connected with that bank?

A. Well, I don't believe there were.

Q. Did you see any of the other directors in reference to the agreement?

A. I don't remember having any particular conversation with them. I remember sitting in the bank with them and talking with several of them there together about it, and it seems to me like Cunningham and Pattillo were present.

Q. Is Mr. J. M. Goldsmith, who was on the bond connected with the bank in any way?

A. No, sir.

Q. And J. W. Murphy, is he interested in it in any way?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. After you agreed to continue that bank—I understood you to say it was already one of the depositories—after you agreed to continue that as one of the depositories, they agreed to sign your bond as securities for the respective amounts that they signed for?

A. Yes, sir; they signed that bond with the understanding, I think, that the money was to be deposited in that bank.

Q. But no specific amount?

A. No, sir; no specific amount.

By Mr. Awtry. Mr. Wilson one of the directors of that bank?

A. He was at the time.

By Mr. Miller. Well, in that connection, I will ask you were there any negotiations or propositions from other banks, either in this city or elsewhere, to aid you in making your bond, provided you would deposit with them?

A. I think not.

Q. Were there any propositions from private individuals to aid you in making your bond?

A. No, sir; I think not—not that I remember.

Q. Are any other of these sureties on your bond connected in any way with any of the banks with whom you deposit?

A. I think not, sir; I am confident that they are not.

Q. I believe Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Murphy are the only two who live here in Atlanta besides Tommey and Wilson?

A. Yes, sir; but they have nothing to do with that.

Q. They are not stockholders in either of those banks?

A. Not that I know of. I am sure Murphy is not, and I don't think Goldsmith is. This is James M. Goldsmith, the clerk in the comptroller-general's office. There is a J. W. Goldsmith that used to be cashier of that bank, but he is now with Lowry's bank. But he is not on my bond and never was.

Q. Well, this J. W. Murphy, who is on your bond for $30,000, is that John Wesley Murphy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position does he occupy in the treasury department?

A. He is my clerk in the treasury.

Q. When was he appointed your clerk, Colonel Renfroe?

A. Well, it was in the early part of 1866.

Mr. Nesbit—Q. '76, you mean?

A. Yes, sir. He was secretary of the senate when I was elected, and after the legislature adjourned then I appointed him.

Mr. Miller—Q. Was he on your first bond of 1875?

A. No, sir; I don't think he was.

Q. Was he on your bond of 1876?

A. I don't believe he was, but I am not sure. Maybe he was. I don't remember who was on my bond. The bond itself will show. Have you seen the bond? Well, I don't know whether he was; I don't think he was; though, perhaps, he was.

Q. He was, then, appointed by you as your clerk in the treasury department immediately after the legislature adjourned in 1876?

A. Soon after that; not long afterwards.

Q. And he has been your clerk continuously up to the present time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, was there any proposition made by Mr. Murphy to yourself to secure the appointment as your clerk by going on your bond?

A. I don't think there was any proposition of that sort.

Q. Is your recollection distinct on that—that there was no proposition either from him to you, or from you to him?

A. No, sir; not for that particular reason.

Q. His becoming your surety, then, had nothing to do with your securing his appointment as clerk?

A. No, sir, I should answer not. We have been friends ever since we were in the legislature together. We associated together. I asked him, but not for that consideration.

Q. Was that mentioned before his appointment—the fact that if he would go on the bond as your surety for the appointment of clerk?

A. No, sir.

Q. He is on your bond for $30,000—$5,000 real and $15,950 personalty—are you aware of any more taxable property he has?

A. Well, I have heard him say that he owned some bonds.

Q. But you don't know whether taxable or not?

A. Well, state bonds are not taxable.

Q. You are certain they were state bonds?

A. I have seen them in his hands. I know they were state bonds, and he said they were his own.

Q. Well, I want to ask in reference to his being your surety; do you know the amount?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. What salary does Mr. Murphy get as your clerk?

A. Sixteen hundred dollars.

Mr. King—Q. I want to know if Mr. Murphy went on the bond before he was appointed clerk in the treasury department?

A. I think he was, sir; I was elected in January and had to make a bond immediately, and he didn't go in there until after the legislature had adjourned.

Mr. Miller—You then think he was on your second bond?

Q. If he was on my second bond, that's the one he went on. He was secretary of the senate. I am not positive as to whether he was on that. If he was, he could not have been a clerk before he went on the bond, for the bond was made while the legislature was in session. I was elected in January, and I made the bond right away, and he was appointed after that, and I don't think he could, unless I delayed making the bond longer than I remember.

Mr. King. These questions seem to involve the necessity of knowing who went on that bond.

Mr. Miller. In 1877 you were re-elected for the full term of four years, and had to give a new bond?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of course had the right to appoint a new clerk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, was there anything said between you and Murphy about his retaining his position as your clerk in consideration of his signing your last bond?

A. No, sir, there was not any consideration of that sort.

Mr. Crawford—Ask him if there was any consideration at all?

A. No consideration at all, sir, that I know of.

Mr. Miller—No consideration moving to you in order to secure the appointment for him?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Nesbit—I believe you stated that B. J. Wilson is a director in the bank of which V. R. Tommey is president?

A. Yes, sir; he was at that time; I don't think he is now.

Q. He was at the time he went on your bond?

A. Yes, sir; had been for a good while.

Mr. Miller—He is a large stockholder in that bank?

A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. He is not the sheriff?

A. No, sir; he used to be a commission merchant in Savannah, and is a large real estate owner here—a very wealthy man. I should think he was worth the entire bond himself. My impression is——

Mr. Nesbit—Don't you know that T. J. Smith has failed within the last two or three years?

A. Yes, sir; he went into bankruptcy.

Q. Well, do you know that F. J. Pearson has failed?

A. No, sir. If he has, I don't know it. He may have become involved. I don't think he has gone into bankruptcy, or anything like that. If he has, I have never heard anything of it. The state has a lien upon his property from the time he signed my bond. The property is still there.

Q. Mr. Smith?

A. Yes, sir; he owned four or five thousand acres of land at the time he went on my bond. The returns will show a very large amount of land he owned.

Q. Well, do you know why Pearson does not return any land now?

A. I didn't know that he did not.

Q. Well, "J. A. Robson," do you know why he doesn't make any returns for tax now?

A. Yes, sir; I think he has failed—considered failed. I think he still lives on the same place, on the same land. It is a very valuable place he lives on. I think his wife is claiming it now, but he has failed.

Q. Since he went on your bond?

A. Yes, sir; but if he owned the land, why, it is subject yet.

Q. I believe you stated that Christian, who was on your bond, has since died?

A. Yes, sir; he died this winter—last winter, I think—I think he died then. He is dead, at any rate.

Mr. Miller—I will call your attention now to your action as treasurer in depositing public funds, and I will first ask you some general questions in reference to that. Your practice is to keep a very small amount of actual cash in the vaults of the treasury?

A. Well, sometimes I have a considerable amount, and sometimes I don't have very much—from as high as one thousand up to fifty thousand dollars. Sometimes fifty thousand; I have had more than that at times.

Q. But the practice is, to keep the bulk of deposits in bank?

A. Yes, sir; unless it is just before some payment that is coming up, and I let the money remain there sometimes two or three weeks, or a month.

Q. How high do these deposits run in banks?

A. Various amounts, going down to $15,000 or $20,000, and sometimes going up to $200,000, and sometimes over $200,000.

Q. Somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000, as maximums?

A. Very seldom gets to $200,000. At the Citizens' Bank it ran over. That's the bank the Western & Atlantic railroad does all their business through. They pay me $25,000 a month—give me a check on that bank for $25,000—and then I have a great many checks from correspondents—they give me checks on that and other public banks, and I generally deposit checks in the banks where they are drawn.

Q. Will you state to the committee, now, the rule that has influenced you in selecting these banks?

A. Well, I think they are solvent, good banks, and they are about all the banks there are in this place, except the Merchants' bank—Merchants', Citizens', etc. They are banks chartered by the state of Georgia, and the other banks are national banks, and the law don't authorize me to deposit in national banks.

Q. Well, have they paid anything to the state for the use of the money or the deposit of the money?

A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. No arrangement has ever been made with them by which the state has realized anything by the deposit?

A. No, sir.

Q. At least, since you have been in the treasurer's office?

A. No sir; not since I have been in there.

Q. Have any propositions been made to you by these banks to influence your selection of them as your depositories?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, will you state to the committee what those have been?

A. What is your question?

Q. I asked you, have any propositions been made to you with the view to influence your selection?

A. Yes, sir, some of them that I deposited in afterwards.

Q. Will you state them, one by one?

A. Yes, sir, I expect I know what you wish to know. Yes, sir, your question is to know if they ever had paid anything for the deposits, or anything of that sort, to influence me—well, sir, will you allow me to state that in my own way?

Mr. Miller—Yes, sir.

Witness—My securities asked me to make deposits in the banks that they might select, in consequence of their being on my bond, and taking the risk of going on my bond, and in doing that——

Mr. King. All your securities?

Witness. No, sir, just those here in Atlanta. I am going to tell it to you as it occurred. I have nothing to hide. These securities said to me that these banks would pay them for having the deposits directed into their particular banks, and they being on my bond, claimed that they had a right to give directions as to the banks this money should be deposited in, provided it was not in conflict with the law—that they didn't ask me to violate the law to make any deposits whatever. My answer to them was this: That if there was no violation of law whatever in it, I had no objection to giving the deposits that direction—to put it in the banks that they saw fit to put it in—and they named the banks and I deposited it in the banks, and the banks paid them for directing the deposits; and then they divided with me.

Q. The securities?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, will you give now the names of these securities?

A. Yes, sir; the first arrangement of that sort was made by B. J. Wilson and V. R. Tommey, and after the first year Mr. Murphy was taken into it; and they paid those securities for making these deposits in those banks. Now, understand; when that proposition was made, the first thing was to go and examine the law to see whether it was any violation of the law to deposit in those banks, and for them to receive anything for it, and the only law that I saw for it, at the time, was the code, which says the treasurer shall not use himself, or allow others to use it, upon payment of five hundred dollars, etc., and then I went further, and found in the acts of 1871. I was a member of the legislature in 1871, and I knew that Angier had received actual interest on deposits amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000, and the state had commenced suit against him upon that section of the code—86 then; it is 92 now—and in the legislature, after the matter was discussed, it was determined that his depositing in there—the law says he shall select banks to make the deposits, with the consent of the governor—and the legislature construed it was not a violation of the law for him to receive the interest. Then the acts of the legislature of 1871. They passed a resolution—have you seen it? [Mr. Miller. "No, sir."] Let me send down for them—let me send Mr. Murphy a note. (Witness wrote note.) That resolution says this—I think I can quote it—"That whereas it has never been the custom of the state of Georgia to require the treasurer to pay into the treasury any money that he may have received from deposits, therefore be it resolved, that the treasurer be not liable for any interest so received." And then it went on and resolved that the suits pending against the treasurer be dismissed. These are the only acts in reference to it. And then I had the advice of legal authority, to see whether it was any violation. There never was any arrangement made with me and any bank officer that that money should be used, and I never used any of it myself. Not a dollar was ever deposited by me as an individual—always as treasurer, and as the law requires, without any arrangement whatever that it should ever be used further than the banks used; and there was no arrangement made about that, and that went on until about a year ago. That stopped it. I received a notice that the legislature would introduce a bill to prevent the receiving of interest any more on deposits, or perquisites, or anything arising therefrom. I gave notice to these securities that it must stop right there and then, and I have never received any since—not a dollar, because I saw it was the intention of the legislature to stop that, and it was never my intention to violate any law. And I have stopped, and never received anything since.

Mr. Miller—Let me see if I understand you: The first arrangement was made between V. R. Tommey and B. J. Wilson and yourself?

Q. And that arrangement was this: That they should name certain banks to be selected by you as depositories, and that upon your depositing the money with those banks, those banks would pay these securities a certain amount?

A. After they had signed my bond they came to me and told me that these banks would pay for the deposits being placed there; and they said to me: Your salary is inadequate, and we'll make you a present, and we will pay you a part of it.

Q. B. J. Wilson and Tommey said that to you?

A. Yes, sir; and I don't know what the directors done. The directors of his bank met and passed a resolution authorizing him to receive, in consequence of his being on my bond, a certain per cent. on the deposits, up to $30,000, but if there was more than that, he got nothing on anything over $30,000. I never made any arrangement; I never spoke to any bank officer about it, and there was no arrangement made by which any part of that public money should be used. It was all subject to check at all times. I could have checked it out the next day if I had wanted to. There was no particular amount to remain there for any specified time, but was subject to check. I was in the legislature, and the treasurer had been sued for that interest. Here is the act of '71-2:

"Whereas, it has not been customary to require the state treasurer to pay into the state treasury interest on deposits in this state; be it resolved, that the treasurer of this state shall not be held liable for any such interest."

And then goes on, "And be it further resolved, that the suits now pending against the present treasurer involving such interest—— ——be discontinued, and the attorney-general is hereby so directed," etc. There the legislature recognized the right to receive it and he had received it, and a democratic legislature gave it to him. And after seeing that, and this section of the code which says that the money shall not be used by himself or anybody else. Now the thing I wanted to avoid was that, and I told them specifically, and they read all the same thing, that if there was no violation of law I would not do that, but then I didn't think after going into the matter—and I had good advisers—that it was no violation of the law unless I authorized them to use the money or any particular amount of it, and I never done it. The arrangement, the understanding was that this money is subject to the check of the treasurer at all times and there was never a demand against the state that ever had to wait one moment in consequence of that. They have all been promptly paid, and it has never been my purpose to hide anything at all. Whenever the question was asked me I meant to tell exactly how it was.

Mr. Miller—In order to get the exact facts, let me suggest that I ask you a few simple questions, and you answer only those, and then you can explain back anything you wish to go over:

Q. This first arrangement was between V. R. Tommey and B. J. Wilson and yourself?

A. Yes, sir; now I didn't speak to him about it at the time; Wilson done the talking to me.

Q. Wilson negotiated between you and Tommey?

A. Yes, sir; if you call it negotiation.

Q. He is the man who made the arrangement?

A. Yes, sir; he is the man that told me that the banks would pay him for giving that direction, and that he would divide with me.

Q. With what banks was that made?

A. With the Atlanta savings bank and the Georgia banking and trust company.

Q. And these arrangements were made with the banks early in 1876?

A. Some time in 1876; I could not tell the exact date because I never kept a scratch of the pen as to the amount, because I never knew what I was going to get until he came. He gave it to me and I put it in my pocket. I kept no account. If they hadn't paid it to me I couldn't have claimed it.

Q. That was in the early part of 1876?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were to pay these securities for your making deposits there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Georgia banking and trust company, and the Atlanta savings bank?

A. Yes, sir; they were to pay them for the deposit account.

A. And the securities were to take one-half and you the other.

A. No, sir; I got one-third of it.

Q. You and Tommey and Wilson shared equally in whatever amount was paid?

A. Yes, sir; I think I got about one-third of it.

Q. Well, did you stipulate for any fixed amount?

A. No, sir.

Q. You received whatever they paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Kept no memorandum?

A. No, sir.

Q. And asked no questions?

A. No, sir.

Q. That arrangement continued up to the time J. W. Murphy came into it?

A. Yes, sir. Well, these other banks found out that that arrangement had been going on and they made a proposition.

Q. What other banks?

A. Citizens' and the Bank of the State of Georgia.

Q. They made the same proposition through Murphy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your reply to them?

A. Just the same as it was to the other.

Q. You agreed then with Murphy—did you make the same agreement with Murphy as to the Citizens' bank and the Bank of the State of Georgia that you did with Wilson and Tommey in reference to the Georgia banking and trust Company and the savings bank?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Well, under this arrangement with Murphy, you got one-half and he got the other?

A. Well, I expect I got half—I don't know how much. I got what was given me. I kept no account of it.

Q. There was no stipulation as to what you should receive?

A. No, sir.

Q. You shared in both arrangements, as you have stated?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, how long did those two arrangements run?

A. The first one commenced in 1876, and it run on until the latter part of the summer or the first of fall last year, and that was, I suppose, about a year and a half; and the last arrangement run, I suppose, about a year.

Q. Both stopping at the same time and beginning at different times?

A. Yes, sir; the last one—it run—yes, sir; it did, I expect run about a year. I don't know exactly, but it all stopped.

Q. About what date; can you remember?

A. I think it was about the last of October. The last ever received was in October.

Q. What was the ground upon which you suspended?

A. Well, I was informed that the legislature—that a bill would be introduced to stop any interest on deposits and perquisites or anything that might arise therefrom, and I got to thinking the matter over and I thought I had better not receive it. The law would pass to stop it, and I stopped it.

Q. Well, since that time you have received no money whatever?

A. No, sir; from any banks, or any perquisites, or anything of the sort; neither have the securities—if they have, they done it without my knowledge.

Q. Did you instruct the securities that they were not to receive any more?

A. Yes, sir; I told them not to receive any more, because of this act. Judge Hall showed me the act, and it went on and covered everybody, and even the banks—makes it penal for the banks. The bill is now going before the legislature. I think it has passed through the house, but not through the senate.

Q. If they have received any, then, since October, 1878 you do not know it?

A. No, sir; I don't expect they have. If they have I don't know it.

Q. Can you approximate the amount you received from those two sources?

A. I expected to be asked that question, and I have been trying to do it. Well, I think I have received between three and four thousand dollars—between three and four thousand. I don't think it would exceed four thousand dollars. I have received somewhere about that.

Q. You have no memorandum or books of any sort by which you can arrive at it?

A. No, sir; I never kept a scratch of the pen.

Q. From both, or each?

A. Altogether. It was a very small amount.

Q. Well, can you tell how much your three securities received from those sources?

A. No, sir; I don't know what they received.

Mr. Awtry—Q. You don't know, Colonel Renfroe, what rate of interest these banks allowed for those deposits?

A. No, sir, I don't know. They were to pay them a per cent, but what per cent I don't know. I don't know of my own knowledge what—how much they were to pay them.

Q. What did banks ordinarily give for deposits?

A. I think the banks are paying on deposits from 4 per cent to 5 per cent—from 3 per cent to 4 per cent to 5 per cent, I think, on private accounts.

Mr. Miller—Q. I will go back and ask you to explain what you said in reference to Mr. Tommey's share from the Georgia banking and trust company. He was on your bond for the amount of $60,000 or $30,000?

A. If he was on my bond at all it was for $60,000. I don't think he ever went on my bond but the last one. Wilson was on my bond. He was a director. About the $30,000 was this: at a meeting of the directors they passed a resolution authorizing him to receive from the bank, in consequence of his being on my bond, a per centage on that up as high as $30,000; that is, he was to receive a per cent on that amount I had deposited there. If it went over that the bank would not pay him interest on it.

Q. They would pay to Wilson and yourself, and not to him?

A. No, sir; they never paid me. What I got from Tommey or anybody else was one-third. The resolution I understand—I didn't know it until recently—was that they were to pay him a commission or per cent up to $30,000.

Q. Why was $30,000 fixed?

A. I can't tell. They were willing to pay that. I don't know anything about that. It was a matter between them. I suppose maybe they thought if I kept $50,000, or $75,000, that would be paying him more than they wanted to pay; so I have since learned. I didn't know then.

Q. What per cent. did they agree to?

A. Five per cent., up to $30,000. There was almost always largely over that deposited there. Sometimes it went up to $100,000, but he got nothing only up to $30,000, and I got only a part of what he got. It was all subject. Sometimes it was down below the $30,000.

Q. Do you mean that the Georgia banking and trust company failed to pay Tommey and Wilson 5 per cent on the $30,000 then?

A. I don't know anything about what Wilson got, or anybody else got, except what they gave me.

Q. Your share was ⅓ on the $30,000?

A. He told me he would give me ⅓ on what he got. There was no arrangement as to what he should give me, but he gave me ⅓.

Q. Do you recollect sufficiently well to be able to tell the committee whether your ⅓ was exactly ⅓ of 5 per cent, on $30,000?

A. No, sir; because I kept no account against him, and had not a scratch of a pen. I just took what they gave me.

Q. It was paid at regular periods?

A. No, sir, not regularly; sometimes about a month and sometimes two months. Whenever he wanted to give it to me he could do so.

Q. You never called on him at stated times for the interest?

A. No, sir, I never called on him in my life; never called on him or any the rest of them.

Q. Were the amounts usually the same size—equal?

A. No, sir. It was if he had over $30,000; sometimes it was less. I know sometimes I got less than at others.

Q. When the amounts were over $30,000 your share was higher?

A. No, sir. If they deposited more than that it was about the same, but if less, I got less.

Q. Do you recollect about the amounts?

A. No, sir, I don't. I can make the calculation, but you can tell as well as I can. If there was as much as $30,000, he says he gave me one-third. If he got 5 per cent., that would be $1,500 for a whole year. But it was less—I had less than $30,000 there frequently. That would be $1,500 for the $30,000 per year; one-third of that being $500 for a year. But it didn't aggregate that much.

Q. Do you recollect the highest amount you received from either of those agreements or arrangements?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Run up as high as $1,000?

A. No, sir.

Q. $500?

A. No sir; I should say between $200 and $250 I have received at a time.

Q. At about what intervals between the payments?

A. Well, it would be generally about once a month, and sometimes in two months; and when it was longer it was more, sometime, it aggregated as much as about $250.

Q. From each source?

A. No, sir, not from each source. I mean altogether. Well, at some payments I think I got, it would amount to more than that; I think I got as much as between $250 and $300—as much as I ever got in one payment. It aggregates, as near as I can make it, between $3,000 and $4,000 all told.

Q. You say about $250 was about as much as you have ever got in one payment?

A. Yes, sir, I think it is. It might have been a little more or a little less. I can't tell, because I didn't get it from all the same time. Maybe a few days after one would give it to me, another would pay me, and, putting it altogether, I suppose it would amount to $250 or $300.

Q. You say that pending this transaction the state never suffered—the checks were always honored?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, you had that agreement with these banks before you would consent to the arrangement?

A. If I had made any arrangement at all, I would have had that, but I made no arrangement. The law requires that I shall select banks that are chartered by the state of Georgia by consent of the governor, and these banks were chartered banks, and I put them there with that sanction.

Q. I understand you to say you selected these banks because these securities informed you you could realize a profit?

A. After they had made that moneyed arrangement. That was before. They gave it that direction because they were on my bond, and after that they made this moneyed arrangement, and it still remained there, but there was no arrangement then that any particular amount should remain there. I told them that the deposits should always be subject to check. That was specified when they told me the banks were going to pay for it, because I had this section of the code in view. I told them these deposits are not to remain here. Whenever the state wants it, it remains at my check, all of it, even if to-morrow.

Q. You stated a little while ago that before you would consent to such a thing you examined the law and consulted good legal advice. Have you any objection to tell whom you consulted?

A. I will tell you who I have consulted, in reference to it. I don't know that it is a proper question. Harry Jackson was one and Judge Hopkins was another.

Q. You consulted them before?

A. No, sir; it was afterwards that I talked with them about it. I examined these acts—I mean this law—myself.

Q. Then you don't desire to say who your first counsel was?

A. Well, I had no counsel.

Q. I understood you to say before you would do it you consulted counsel?

A. Oh, no; I say I have since—not at the time. I examined myself, and I was satisfied that it was no violation of law, and I consented that they might make that arrangement, just as I told you.

Q. The four banks that were into these two arrangements were the Georgia banking and trust company, the Atlanta savings bank, the bank of the state of Georgia and the Citizens' bank?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what arrangement was made with the Merchants' bank?

A. None, sir; none whatever; but then I kept money there, even while this thing was going on. I have had as high as $100,000 in there at one time. I could have made more money by putting it in the other banks. I kept it in New York—a large portion—and I have had as high as over $100,000 there, at the Merchants' bank, while this thing was going on because I thought it was safe.

Q. Well, the Merchants' bank; you received nothing at all from that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor did any outside party?

A. No, sir; if they did they done it unbeknowing to me, and I am pretty well satisfied they never did.

Q. Did the Atlanta savings bank, the present Gate City bank, have any?

A. Yes, sir; the name has been changed recently. They have become a national bank, and the money was there before and it is there yet. I told them their being a national bank would require me to draw it out, but as the money was all there I would take it out gradually, unless there was some provision made. But then I was paid nothing for it, and have not since they changed.

Mr. Nesbit—Q. Where did you get the idea that the state's money cannot be deposited in a national bank?

A. Because the code says it shall be deposited in a chartered bank of the state of Georgia.

Q. Here are the acts of 1876. Reads as follows: "But the deposits of the public revenue or money shall be made only in such bank or banks as the treasurer may select with the approval of the governor."

A. You will find in another place where it is. You will see "banks chartered by the state of Georgia." Here it is: "He may, with approval of the governor, deposit all funds set apart for the purpose of education, or any other purpose not required for immediate use, in any chartered bank of this state, subject to his draft as treasurer." I know I wanted to deposit in General Austell's bank; he came up to see me, and Governor Smith was the first man that called my attention to that, that we could not do it.

Mr. Miller—Q. Did you ever draw a deposit from the Atlanta savings bank since it became a national bank?

A. No, sir; I have told you that it has been changed recently; and I have been talking it over with the expectation of taking it all out, and I went there and told them unless there was some provision of law to change it I would not. I think under Garrard's bill they are trying to get them to allow it to go into national banks.

Q. The Georgia railroad and banking company is also one of your depositaries?

A. Well, I gave you the name of that as one of the state's depositaries. I never put any money there; it is deposited there by the tax collector just as it is with the Central. The tax collector of Richmond county sends me a certificate of deposit, and it is the same in Chatham county.

Q. Don't put them there?

A. No, sir; they just put the money there and send the certificates of deposits to me. It is done to save the expense of sending the currency. You see the tax collectors are required to pay the money into the treasury without expense to the state. The expense in sending the currency would cost a great deal; and they have got those banks to make arrangements with the banks here to honor their certificates of deposit, and they send up a check for $10,000 for 3 cents.

Q. It is deposited at the expense of the tax collector of the county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received nothing from the Georgia railroad and banking company?

A. No, sir.

Q. And nothing from the Eagle and Phenix bank, in Columbus?

A. No, sir; I can explain how it is made there; that's from the four per cent. bonds.

Q. The Central railroad and banking company only has this money from the tax collector?

A. That's all.

Q. Not chosen by you?

A. No, sir.

Q. And no arrangement with them to have it selected as a depositary?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, this Fourth national bank of New York was your fiscal agent up to some time last year?

A. Up to last January.

Q. January, 1879?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they allow you anything on the cash balance there?

A. No, sir.

Q. And nothing to the state?

A. No, sir; upon the contrary they always charged us a commission an extra one-fourth per cent (one-fourth of one per cent). That's always been the custom—to pay the depositary in New York for paying the public debt—until I went there and changed it last year.

Q. Was there any arrangement with the National Park bank for being fiscal agent?

A. No, sir; they do it free—work for nothing.

Q. You wish the committee to understand that with the exception of these two arrangements that we have gone over, you have received since your term of office—since you went into the treasury—no money at all outside of your salary?

A. From the state?

Q. From any source—that is, from your official connection with the treasury?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. I have asked you about those other various banks, you said you received nothing from them—made no arrangement?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then I ask you if you wish the committee to understand that since then you have received no money from any outside source—no outside money?

A. No, sir; none at all, except what I told you?

Q. Your salary the state pays you, and these amounts under the two arrangements that you have mentioned?

A. No, sir; those are the only two.

Q. There has been no arrangement or understanding by which you have received any perquisites?

A. No, sir; none at all that I know of. Well, I did receive a small amount for signing the North and South railroad bonds. The officers of that bank proposed to pay me for signing them.

Q. Officers of which bank?

A. Those endorsed bonds.

[To be Continued.]

AGRICULTURAL.

THE APIARY.

Judgment should be exercised in selecting ground for bee-hives. It is regarded as being best they should incline to the east or southeast. Where the entrance faces the east the first rays of the morning sun will warm the entrance, and warm returning bees that may be damp. Where the morning sun is received, the bees begin to work earlier, and no chilly bees are at the front entrance on damp mornings. It is best that the hives should have some protection from wind. It is a good plan to have a tree or two on the south side of a colony, so as to give shade during the heat of the day, as it is oppressive to bees. Clover, buckwheat and mustard are honey-producing plants. All kinds of fruit trees produce honey. Among other trees, locust and poplar are honey-producing. Raspberries yield fine, well-flavored honey. Blackberries yield a large amount of honey. There is hardly a place where vegetation flourishes where, under intelligent management, honey-making can not be rendered profitable.

ABOUT CHICKENS.

The frequent use of lime-water, sulphur, and carbolic acid, or kerosene, upon the roosts, with frequent cleaning of the floor of chicken-houses, with the occasional use of sand or fresh earth, will result in keeping the fowls free from lice. To keep them healthy requires the above, and with this a plenty of fresh grass, or green vegetable matter, for food. Green food is essential for fowls. Give them cut grass, lettuce, young beet-leaves, and carrot tops once a week; onions and raw potatoes, chopped and mixed with soft food, with a supply of meat, twice a week. Common kerosene is a good thing to wash nests with to destroy lice. The roosts should be washed at least once every two weeks with kerosene. Young chickens should have some place of protection to go to in wet weather. Young chickens require care and attention if they are expected to develop into healthy fowls. It is a good plan to have a poultry yard, and occasionally to plow or spade it up; it does the chickens a benefit to have fresh earth to run upon, dust and burrow in.

HARVESTING TOBACCO.

In reply to a correspondent from Morgan county, we reply: Some tobacco growers think it a good plan to cut tobacco at night and take it to the shed early in the morning after the dew is off. The plants are then cool and less liable to pole rot or sweat. In hanging the plants avoid crowding, for if the plants are overcrowded the leaves are apt to sweat and rot. Too rapid curing is not desirable, since the leaf is not to be dry and husky, rather than soft and silky. If dark colored leaf is sought for, the sheds should be kept dark, and open the doors if a lighter shade is desired. Unless the weather is muggy the doors should be kept open at night. After the leaves are all cured down, the sheds should be closed tight so that the color may even up, but should a damp spell come on, open the doors, but do not let the rain beat on the leaves. The plants should be suckered before being cut, as all the offshots are liable to grow when hung up, and the curing leaves coming in contact with them are apt to rot and be otherwise injured. Tobacco plants may be hung with twine on laths. There are other ways for hanging it. Well ripened tobacco will cure faster than when only partially ripe; hence there is less danger from rotting when the plant is thoroughly matured. Frost unfits the leaves for use.

A simple plan has been successfully practiced of curing tobacco in pens. Set down posts for the beginning and ending corners, and then begin square pens, like making a fence, leaving one side of each pen open as high up as wanted, say ten or fifteen rails, and then build up all sides as high as wanted putting in strong rails for tiers as high as you go, and cover with loose boards. The air can pass, through a little smoke in the beginning will cause worms to drop off and start the tobacco in yellowing beautifully.

THE COTTON CROP.

We have before us a communication from a subscriber from Pike county, who refers to our estimate of some weeks since in which we predicted, under certain conditions and with certain "ifs," that the coming cotton crop would reach four million bales. He seems also to object to our advising farmers to pick, gin and sell their cotton as soon as practicable.

Now, our correspondent should not judge too harshly. Some of the conditions have taken place, and we can now see reasons why there may be cause to lower our figures. Last Sunday and Monday nights quite a scope of cotton country in Louisiana and Mississippi was devastated by a storm and the prospective case of cotton in these two states is 250,000 bales.

Since our estimate, worms have appeared in some sections. And then again in some localities in Georgia farmers have the weed but not the fruit.

As to prices, if farmers will consult the table of futures, which we publish daily, they will see that it is to their advantage to gather and sell their cotton early in the season.

—Madagascar Vinca is especially desirable for city or suburban gardens, as it blooms continually, is free of insects, and its foliage and flowers are extremely handsome.

—Geranium seed, sown this fall, should make plants large enough for bedding out and blooming next spring.

TOO MANY CHILDREN.

THAT IS THE PRESENT COMPLAINT.

The Dilemma in Which the Board of Education is Placed—Too Many Children for the Capacity of the Schools—The Plans Suggested for Relief.

In a recent issue of The Constitution we chronicled the fact that a large number of scholars, after being ticketed for admittance to the public schools by Professor W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools, had been turned away from the doors of the school houses because of an insufficiency of accommodation.

This state of things caused an investigation to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the number of scholars now in attendance upon the public schools of Atlanta. We are informed that the average attendance last year was about 2,650, showing a remarkable increase in number of pupils over last year. It is estimated that the increase is about four hundred, and that there are to-day about seven hundred white and colored children in Atlanta who are deprived of an education because there are not a sufficient number of school houses to hold them. This number includes several hundred who were shut out last year when the sessions opened. It being suggested at a recent meeting of the board of education that probably there were many pupils now being educated in our schools that were not entitled to the privilege, their parents being non-residents of Atlanta, a resolution was offered and adopted authorizing Superintendent Slaton to look into the matter and make a report. We understand that Superintendent Slaton has done so, and has ascertained the fact that there are over one hundred and fifty school children now receiving the benefits of an education in the public schools who are not entitled to their seats, owing to the fact that their parents do not reside in Atlanta, and have only sent their children here to be educated. Some of the parents of these children do not live in Georgia at all, but reside in adjoining states and consequently their offspring are less entitled to the educational privileges of this city than if they were residents of this state.

There is a movement on foot to turn out these pupils and fill the seats now occupied by them with children whose parents do reside in Atlanta. This action meets with the hearty approval of the board of education, also the city council. The people of Atlanta are unwilling to pay taxes to keep up the schools unless they can have their children educated, and can see no reason why pupils who have been imported to Atlanta should be educated and theirs deprived of the privileges of the schools.

The weeding out of these pupils will commence in a few days, as the committee of the board of education on rules will proceed at once to put the action of the body into effect.

Putting these pupils out of their seats and filling up the vacancies with Atlanta children, although it will reduce the number of pupils that are now excluded from the schools, for want of room, still there will be left out a large number of children, for whom some kind of provision must be made. This subject is now occupying the attention of the board of education.

More room and an additional number of teachers is needed, but how to overcome this necessity without money is a matter that has perplexed every member of the board of education. To use the appropriation made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the schools now running, to build other school houses and employ additional teachers, would necessitate the shortening of the scholastic year. The members of the board are very much adverse to doing this, as, besides the damage done by stopping the schools, all of the teachers that have been engaged by the year will be thrown out of employment. There have been various plans suggested by which the matter may be regulated for the present. We present a few of them that seem to be the most popular with the members of the board.

Mr. David Mayer suggests the following plan of the settlement of the matter, and is strongly supported in his views by Mayor W. L. Calhoun. He thinks that it would be best to bunch the 7th and 8th grades of each school and then divide the pupils so that each division would receive educational attention every day. He proposes to have the first division of these pupils taught two and a half hours each day, commencing at 9 o'clock and ending at 11 o'clock; the second division to be taught two and a half hours, commencing at 11½ o'clock and ending at 2½ o'clock. If this suggestion is favorably received each pupil of these two grades will get two and a half hours education every day.

In the higher grades he thinks that the classes could be enlarged. He thinks that this system could be operated very successfully until January 1st, by which time he is of the opinion that the city council will be in condition to come to the relief of the schools by building a couple of extra school-houses and furnishing them with outfits of furniture, thereby relieving the pressure that now exists. Mr. Mayer thinks that the city council, when it makes its appropriations in October next, will be able to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to meet the present demands, and that next year there will be schooling facilities in Atlanta sufficient to meet any demand that may come.

In the meantime the board of education with the city council can look into the matter and see what is best to be done in the premises.

Ex-Governor Brown, president of the board of education, favors a total abolishment of the eighth grade and advocates excluding from the schools all children under seven years of age instead of six as it now stands. He thinks that this will make more room in the school and that the pressure will be relieved in this way. If this mode will not be sufficient to meet the present demand he favors renting additional rooms right away, furnishing them and educating all of the applicants until the appropriation gives out.

The most favorably considered plan seems to be to add rooms to Walker and Crew streets schools for the use of the eighth grades. The building and furnishing of these rooms it is estimated will cost $2,800. Another building will have to be procured for colored children, as the buildings for colored schools are at present sadly deficient.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the committee on examinations, course of study and text books, with President Brown and Mayor Calhoun added. This committee is expected to make a report at a meeting to be held in about ten days. This report, it is thought, will be final, and until then the matter rests in the hands of the members of that committee.

The Dead List.

New Haven, September 10.—William Patton, D.D., an eminent author, is dead; aged 81.

Staunton, September 10.—Dr. B. B. Donaghe dropped dead to-day.

Grounded.

Bordeaux, September 10.—The steamer Colombo, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, grounded at Bec De Ambes, France.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

A Texian has killed one hundred deer this year.

A Nicholas, Ky., farmer lost 300 watermelons by a freshet.

Monday's storm was very damaging to a large number of the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

King Fowler, the oldest citizen of Chesterfield county, Va., died Monday, aged 99 years.

Since January 1st, there have been one hundred and two marriages in Graves county, Ky.

Raleigh, N. C., is in its eighty-sixth year, having been founded in 1793.

Texas' latest is a crop between the mosquito and the humming-bird.

Oranges and lemons are being grown in Chatham county, North Carolina.

Grassy Creek is the oldest Presbyterian church in North Carolina, having been organized in 1753.

A farmer in Harrison county, Miss., claims to have sheared 2,000 pounds of wool from 150 sheep.

Charlestown, S. C., has a system of elective fire alarms and has just started a system of telephones.

Colonel S. L. Fremont, near Wilmington, N. C., has 108 acres in rice that is estimated to yield 50 bushels to the acre.

Mr. F. E. Stokes, for thirty years connected with the Mobile Register, has retired to Citronville, Ala., where he will henceforth devote his whole time and attention to his stock farm.

Mr. W. Coffey, of Watauga county, N. C., dug two rows of Irish potatoes, each thirty-four yards long, that made 374 pounds of potatoes; out of which he selected thirty-two potatoes that weighed thirty-two pounds, one of the largest weighing twenty-six and one-half ounces. They averaged five and one-half yards to every three feet.

Monroe County, Miss., according to the tax list has gained in the last twelve months $71,763 in the value of her realty and $22,210 on personal property. In other words, notwithstanding the low price of cotton last season, short cotton and corn crop, she is $93,973 better off this year than the last.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

IT is wonderful how many cities want to become cotton markets. Chattanooga, Louisville and Chicago are among the new aspirants. Duluth—Proctor Knott's town of the unsalted seas—has not been heard from. Chattanooga expects to handle 20,000 bales this year, and Louisville 40,000. Chicago expects, of course, to eclipse the world.

THE government is now carried on by the clerks and assistants of the different departments. The boss de facto is in Ohio, Mr. Evarts is at the vice-regal court of Canada, Schurz is at the capital of Spotted Tail in the far west, and no one of the chiefs is in his office except John Sherman who is tenderly nursing a dilapidated presidential boom. It needs all the attention he can give it.

AT this writing it is not certain that the republicans have a majority in Maine—a state that went republican from 1855 down to 1878 by an average majority of not less than fifteen thousand. The organs are, however, kicking up as much dust over the result as they could if they had carried a democratic state. Perhaps however they are rejoicing because they are again sure that they can carry a republican state.

THE Chattanooga Times still insists that Cincinnati has put her railroad millions into a line that will give her the central or seacoast trade of the south. We do not dispute the proposition. Atlanta is, however, the recognized key to this trade, and any large city that absolutely controls a line to Atlanta has access to it on terms partly at least of her own making. The mistake that our contemporary makes is in ignoring Atlanta's commanding commercial position.

THE California election conveys one of the plainest lessons in politics, although one that often goes unheeded. It is this—in division there is defeat, in union, success. The democrats foolishly distributed themselves among three parties, while the republicans remained nearly solid. The state has invariably gone democratic when the democrats acted wisely, and there is no reason to believe that it will go otherwise next year if a square fight can be had betwen the two great parties of the country. The republicans did not cast a majority of the votes at the late election, and they can not do so in any fair and square contest. The lesson of the California election should be thoroughly studied by the democracy in some of the Atlantic states.

WE give this morning the first part of the evidence taken before the committee charged with an investigation of the affairs of the treasurer of the state. This installment will be followed up in consecutive numbers of the paper until the whole of the testimony, without abridgement of any kind, is laid before our readers. We do this because the evidence in question relates to, perhaps, the most important office of the state government, and because we believe any summary of it would prove unsatisfactory. It is a matter of grave importance, involving, as it does, several questions that should be settled by the legislature, and the reader is entitled to all the light that he can get. A careful reading of the entire case is best for all concerned.

Legal Advertising Fees.

We are of the opinion that the severe criticisms upon the bill regulating the fees for legal advertising is the result of a misunderstanding of the features of the measure. There may be grounds of opposition to the bill, but there is certainly nothing in the provisions thereof to warrant the harsh terms employed by some of our weekly state exchanges. The bill itself was drawn by the editor and proprietor of a weekly paper—Mr. W. H. Harrison, of the Lumpkin Independent, who is also a member of the house of representatives—and it certainly is folly to charge that he was influenced by hostility to the country papers. The bill provides that the publisher of a newspaper in which the legal advertisements appear shall receive sixty-five cents for each one hundred words for each insertion. The bill prohibits the sheriffs and ordinaries from charging any premium or commission on the advertising they are compelled to do, thus giving the publisher the full benefit of the rate and doing away with the competition that at present compels the proprietors of weekly papers to pay the officers a large commission in order to secure the advertising. Sixty-five cents a hundred words may be too small, but if the calculation be made that sum will be found quite as profitable as the present scale of prices. In the matter of sheriffs' sales, it amounts to $2.50 a levy. Apart from this, however, it is wrong for the weekly press to interpret the bill as an attack upon the country papers, for it was framed by the editor of a country paper who would be among the last to do injustice to his guild.

The New Afghan War.

The British government and the British people doubtless know by this time that they have, not simply a mob to put down in an Afghan city, but an expensive and tedious war to fight over. The news thus far received unmistakably points to a revolt that has for its object the driving of the invaders back into India. The whole country is in arms from Herat to the eastern passes, from Candahar to the Hindoo Koosh. Whether the new ameer is a party to the movement or not, does not matter; nor is it worth the while to indulge in speculations over probable causes. The Indian government must put down the revolt whether it sprang from Russian intrigue, an empty treasury, Afghan treachery and ambition, or the caprice of a mob.

The present revolt is not essentially unlike the disaster that overtook the army of occupation in 1842. The British had overrun the country, had placed on the throne a new and it was thought friendly ameer, and had concluded a treaty that placed the foreign policy of the country under the direction of a British resident at Cabul. Then as now the city of Cabul rose in arms, and murdered the British ambassador. It remains to be seen whether the historical parallel will be carried further at this time. In 1842 treachery and cold and hunger led to the massacre of an army of 26,000 men, only one person succeeding in reaching Jellalabad with the dreadful news.

The difficulty at present is in moving quick enough to hold the passes and prevent a general wiping out of British power that was supposed to be fully established. As in 1842 the British authorities had foolishly trusted the warlike and treacherous natives to respect the terms of the treaty. Fever and cholera have reduced the regiments that were on the frontier to mere skeletons, and worse than this the whole transportation department has become disorganized. There are no camels at hand when camels are sadly needed, and it is not thought probable that any strong movement can be made before the middle of next month. In the meanwhile the weak brigades that have been pushed forward may meet the fate of the army of 1842. Altogether the people of England are in no mood this morning to applaud Beaconsfield's oriental policy or to covet any more scientific frontiers. The premier's audacity may, however, conquer public opinion by an out-and-out annexation of the country, including Herat. If the Russians then seize Merv, the two great powers will be face to face in Central Asia, and peace and security will be wanting in India fully as much as they have been at any time since the first occupation of the country.

The Geological Bureau.

THE CONSTITUTION has been the unwavering friend of the geological bureau. We have argued for its continuance as stoutly as we could ever since its existence was threatened. We have showed that the money invested by the state in this bureau was the best investment the state ever made. We have proven that this money came back four-fold into the treasury in the way of taxes on machinery placed in mines under the stimulation of this bureau. We have shown that the gold bullion, nearly $1,000,000 a year dug out of the ground with this machinery has enriched the people, while the increased value it has given to gold lots hitherto useless cannot be estimated in money. We have shown that these results sprang legitimately and directly from the bureau, and could be credited to nothing else.

Despite this showing, the legislature has thought best to discontinue the appropriation on which the bureau stands. On a square vote on yesterday it refused to vote the $10,000 a year for five years, which appropriation it was held would be necessary to complete the work. We understand that an attempt will be made this morning to reconsider the question for the purpose of allowing the friends of the bureau to introduce a modified proposition, asking for $6,500 per annum for two years. We do most earnestly urge the house to allow this reconsideration. The bureau has fairly demonstrated its usefulness. It has the support of almost every prominent man, and we believe of every newspaper in the state. It is only a small amount that is asked for and we do not see why the legislature cannot grant it. The tide of investment in gold mining is springing rapidly, and hundreds of lots are being taken. There is scarcely a train that does not bring a "prospector," or a mail that does not bring a letter of inquiry. For the state to do away with this bureau at this juncture will be to virtually acknowledge that its confidence in its mineral interests has been misplaced, and the increasing current may be thus checked. It cannot be said that the administration of the bureau has not been all that could be asked. Dr. Little is one of the foremost men in this country in point of culture and character. There has been nothing extravagant or misdirected, for the committee of investigation has declared that Dr. Little has an itemized list of expenses and a proper voucher for every dollar expended. The matter will come before the house to-day for final action, and we earnestly beg of the members to give the bureau at least two more years of life that the unfinished work may be completed, and the survey made competent and whole.

Georgia, the Tribune and the Bug Theory.

The New York Tribune, reviewing with amusing bitterness the very natural desire on the part of the people of the southern states to repudiate the mountains of debt piled up by the carpet-bag governments that plundered this unhappy section during the dark era of reconstruction, gives Georgia a prominent place in the list, and comments with unreasonable warmth upon the fact that a large portion of the debt which the republicans left as a legacy in this state has been settled finally and forever by a brief but pungent paragraph in the new constitution. The story the Tribune tells is plaintively inaccurate in some particulars, but the fact that Georgia has refused to pay a considerable amount of bogus bonds issued under the auspices of elements at once truly loyal and vigorously speculative is not to be denied. If it be repudiation to refuse to pay a bond illegally issued by unauthorized persons, then Georgia is quite a repudiator on a small scale, and the Tribune is quite right to include the empire state of the sunny (and likewise solid) south in the black list. Really, to all intents and purposes it makes little difference in what category such hopelessly partisan journals class the state, and were it not that we never tire of correcting their stupid blunders, we should deem it altogether unnecessary to allude to the Tribune's article at all, which seems to have been evolved from the hot wallet of Jeems Redpath, Esq., late director-in-chief of the outrage mill. In the course of its article, the Tribune says: "There is no pretence that the "bonds were not issued in strict con-"formity to law, and nothing to show "that the holders of the bonds did not "invest in them in good faith, believing "them to be valid obligations of the state "of Georgia. The fact that a large pro-"portion of these bonds is in the hands "of foreign owners is conclusive proof to "the contrary."

There is no pretence, certainly, that the bonds were not issued in conformity to the law. It is a fact that they were not so issued. That they are in the hands of foreign owners is a calamity for which the people of Georgia are not responsible. A man who buys a horse from a stranger must run the risk of the transaction. If the real owner comes along, what is to be done? Plainly the buyer must look to the thief for his money and not to the owner of the animal. The very fact that the bogus Georgia securities are in the hands of foreign holders is evidence of the fact that the shrewd financiers of Wall street were fully apprised of their worthlessness as securities. But this evidence is unnecessary. It is a fact that ought to be perfectly familiar to any person assuming to write even a lie in regard to the bogus bonds, that the financial public had official notification of their worthlessness. The investors and speculators of the north and east were not only warned by the public press, but by the treasurer of the state (Dr. Angier), himself a republican. If we are not mistaken, when these bogus bonds were shipped to New York, Dr. Angier not only made a public protest, but sent his secretary to the north to warn capitalists as to the character of the securities. At that time, the cunning Mr. Clews (perhaps the editor of the Tribune has heard of him) was the financial agent of the state. This talented developer, finding there was no market in this country for these fraudulently issued securities except among the professional bond-scalpers, made use of his London connections to place them in Europe. It is a misfortune that these foreign investors were not acquainted with the history of these bogus bonds; it is a misfortune that the man who buys a stolen horse is not acquainted with the fact; but certainly there is no equity in the claim that the people of Georgia should pay these foreign gentlemen a premium upon their credulity. Their complaint is against the cunning Mr. Clews. He knew all about the bonds and he knew that they would never be paid by Georgia.

The object of the Tribune in getting together this tale of woe is laughably partisan. First, the laborious, but worthy editor sets out to prove that the southern people have a knack of repudiating their debts. Then he will prove that they control the democratic party. Consequently, he will argue, when the democratic party gets into power the south will move to repudiate the national debt! It is really disheartening to be assured that all this stuff is to be reproduced in a Tribune extra along with a thrilling Theory of Bugs, illustrated with war-maps and sectional drawings. It is precious small consolation to be told that these variegated Bugs belong to the Silurian period, when all the evidences go to show that the editor of the Tribune has had a whole drove of them somewhere in his pantaloons for several months past. We have no complaint to make about Georgia. Let the Tribune editor allude to the empire state of the sunny (and likewise solid) south as a repudiator if he will; but, in the name of St. Vitus, why Bugs? And if Bugs, why not the ordinary Elizabeth Bugs of the present glorious era of the republic? Why Silurian Bugs? Why deluge the country with full length portraits of these ancient but active insects?

There are some facts, however, that the Tribune, in its search for bugs and repudiation, has failed to mention. First, that Georgia is the empire state of the sunny (and likewise solid) south; second, that she doesn't have to send her bonds to foreign climes in order to find a market for them; third, that her credit is as good in Wall street and elsewhere as the credit of the state of New York; fourth, that she is now doing what no other state in the union is doing or has ever done, to-wit: floating a four per cent loan; fifth, that if these things are true, the financial world does not hold that the state is guilty of repudiation; and, sixth, that it is perfectly immaterial to the people of Georgia whether or not Wall street and the Tribune are of the opinion that she should pay those who fiddled for Mr. Clews to dance. If Mr. Reid will have Bugs, let him confine himself to them.

"WE are looking at Maine," remarked the Boston Globe Monday. That shows the remarkable difference in people. We were looking over a map of Cuba in order to find the seat of war.

MR. BLAINE should be very careful of that boom. It is very small and tender just yet.

SEVERAL of our most esteemed contemporaries are printing a lot of verses credited to THE CONSTITUTION. We are disposed to regard this as an attack upon the paper. It would be manlier to come right out and abuse us.

MR. SHERMAN may be sure that he made his speeches in Maine in vain.

THE clearly ascertained fact that the father of his country signed his name Go. Washington cannot but have a debilitating influence upon the average juvenile mind.

IT seems curious that an affray in Yazoo county, Mississippi, should be settled at the north. But so it is.

SENATOR THURMAN's speech at Columbus, Ohio, last week, is one of the most remarkably eloquent arraignments of republicanism ever delivered. From beginning to end it is a calm and dispassionate appeal to the sober sense of the people. It is a pity that every voter in Ohio will not be able to hear this masterly speech.

WE really believe our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Herald, is mad because the California democrats were impudent enough to vote.

WELL, now that Maine and California have seceded, as it were, from the democratic party, we will have to look around and see if we can't hire a few colored men to go up and vote the democratic ticket in Iowa. As we have before remarked, Iowa must be redeemed even if we have to subsidize the Hawkeye and the Iowa State Register.

BLAINE to Sherman: "How are you, "John? I've come to bring your boom "home. I have a small one of my own."

MR. ROBERTS, of the Utica Herald, and Mr. G. Willie Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, ought to get together as soon as possible. Two can dispose of a dish of crow better than one. In this instance, however, the bird is particularly rank.

A SIDE SADDLE will have to be strapped to the Blaine boom. Colonel G. Hamilton Dodge will want to ride, we reckon.

IN GENERAL.

—Last session the British house of lords sat 206 and the commons 1,010 hours.

—It takes the average woman an hour and a half to get ready for church.

—If anybody can tell Massachusetts what to do with Ben Butler his fortune is made.

—The expenditure of the London school board this year is estimated at $3,000,000, involving a rate of 5¼ on the pound sterling.

—The Indian papers report that Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari was robbed by the hill tribes, en route to Cabul, of 3,000 rupees and his insignia of the C. S. I.

—If the queen of England proposes to continue her ancient pastime of eating bread and honey in the parlor, she will have to get both portions of her feast from America this year.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—A certain Mr. Langtry of England, proposes to be divorced from a gem of a woman who makes her own clothes, trims her own bonnets, does her own flirting, keeps her temper and trades on her personal beauty. Some men never are satisfied.

—The statue of liberty, the gift of Frenchmen to America, will be completed within two years. The lottery instituted to procure the required funds has proved successful. In height it is as tall as the column in the place Vendome, Paris.

—Princess Louise is the sensible daughter of a sensible mother. She superintends every detail of the entertainments at government house, and has vigorously directed the repairs going on there, even to mixing the paint when the tint did not suit her.

—It is stated that George C. Gorman, late secretary of the United States senate, and who bolted the republican ticket in California, will take an editorial position on the San Francisco Chronicle, De Young's paper.

—Louis J. Jennings, in a letter to the New York World, gives this description of the stupid state of things in England: No one loses anything just now by getting out of England—in fact, it is what the whole population, except the shopkeepers, appear to have already done.

—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi has formally christened his baby Roscoe Conkling Bruce. The happy event occurred in Cleveland last Saturday, at the residence of Mrs. Bruce's father. It's to be hoped that this saddle-colored extract will grow up to be a better man than his illustrious namesake.

—A merchant sitting in his office in New York recently received an answer to a dispatch sent to Shanghai, China, six hours previously. Shanghai is 36,000 miles distant from New York by telegraph, and the message (not making allowance for delivery at the two cities) traveled at the rate of 100 miles a minute.

—Truth remarks that the grand duke of Baden and his family would hardly have taken the trouble of journeying to England for nothing. Every "eligible" in Europe—including the king of Spain—has been spoken of for Princess Beatrice, and before the hereditary grand duke had been a week in the country he was elevated to the position of first favorite among possible candidates for the princess's hand.

—As he was ascending the pulpit steps one of the elders buttonholed him to whisper an additional caution: "The liquor dealer has just come into church, and he gives us a lift sometimes. I wish you would be particular not to allude to the whisky business or the temperance question." The young minister, getting frightened to see the moral ground thus steadily narrowing before him, inquired: "Whom or what shall I preach against then?" The elder's reply came with an air of triumph: "Preach against the Mormons; they haven't got a friend in town."—Steubenville (Ind.) Herald.

—Cotton growing is assuming large dimensions in the central Asiatic provinces of Russia, reaching yearly at present more than 50,000,000 kilogrammes, which is partly utilized in local industries and partly finds its way to Russia, which again returns a considerable proportion in the shape of cotton fabrics. As the northern boundary of the cotton zone in Turkestan, the valley of the river Arys is usually taken; but also in the region around Tashkent a considerable quantity of cotton is grown, which ripens about October. In these regions the American cotton also flourishes; yet in spite of repeated attempts to introduce its culture, it has made but little headway. Still better than the cotton of Tashkent and Kojend is the Bokharian cotton, which by careful attention to the plantations is said to approach the American kinds in quality. The largest crops of cotton are obtained in Khiva, the smallest in the northern cities of the Turkestan region.

Before the Nomination.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If Robinson be nominated and elected, then and there ends, substantially, all effective opposition to Tilden. If he is nominated and defeated, or, if some one else is nominated and defeated, a new question will be presented—not whether Tilden shall seek the nomination, next year, but whether he could afford to take it. To this complexion has the blundering of the democratic leaders in congress and the encouragement they have given John Kelly and Tammany to conspiracy and revolt in New York brought the great democratic party, that, three years ago, under Tilden's lead and on Tilden's issues, swept the country.

New Haven Register, dem.

It is generally conceded that Governor Robinson has secured a majority of the delegates to the Syracuse democratic convention, and can be renominated if he so desires. If the Kelly party keeps its promise its delegates will therefore decline to enter the convention. To stay out will be rather awkward. To enter is certain defeat for Kelly. Mr. Kelly seems to be in that rather uncomfortable political region sometimes designated as "between the devil and the deep sea." Whether he will take to the water or face a victorious foeman, is the problem for Mr. Kelly to solve. Most people suspect that he will take water.

Not for Alonzo.

Wall Street News.

There is an old saying that "actions speak louder than words." The republicans of New York have nominated A. B. Cornell for governor. He is one of Vanderbilt's henchmen, a director of that great monopoly, "the Western Union telegraph company," and as governor could veto every act passed by the legislature that was against the interest of the Vanderbilt corporation. Of course it would be very nice for the "great untaxed" to have one of his followers in so important a position, but it shows how little he knows the present temper of the people of this state if he expects them to elect a representative of the corporations to so important an office when every part of the state is aroused against the grasping avarice of the Vanderbilt roads, and when they are determined to put an end to his infamous charges. We are astonished that he dare invite any such contest. We acknowledge that a liberal use of his money will accomplish much, but it will not succeed in electing A. B. Cornell, the corporation candidate, to the position of governor of New York.

Our Evarts at Rideau Hall.

Philadelphia Courier.

The Earl and Earless of Evarts, now temporarily absent from Washington, have accepted an invitation to visit their royal and vice royal cousins at Ottawa before returning to Washington. This condescension on the part of the American foreign office is particularly appreciated by H. R. H., the Princess Louis. Lord Lorne is engaged on an address of welcome in that peculiar style of verse which opened the royal and imperial heart of his mother-in-law, Victoria, as with a crowbar. The Earl of Evarts will reply in one of his three-column sentences, and then Rideau hall will blaze with lanterns and rockets and things. The occasion will be duly photographed.

Naughty Blue Jeans.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Several years ago the ladies of Louisville, Ky., made a present of a suit of jeans to old "Blue Jeans" Williams, of Indiana. The other day Williams attended the inauguration of the distinguished disseminator of yellow fever and smallpox who is now governor of Kentucky, and Williams made a speech. During his remarks he said: "To the ladies of Kentucky he was bound by peculiar ties of gratitude and admiration, for he had come to the ladies of Louisville naked, and they had clothed him." Blue Jeans never had a habit of putting things delicately.

Georgia Politics.

New York Letter to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A gentleman just from Georgia says the feeling there among democrats is unmistakably for Tilden. A majority of the members of the legislature are for him, as well as nearly all of the leading papers. Tilden's friends here profess not to be surprised at this, and say they have never doubted the loyalty of Georgia to the cause of Tilden and reform. They calculate upon a solid Tilden delegation in the next convention.

The Whole Business is Settled at Last.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Grant is a candidate. His whole journey is part of the programme. Every word he utters in China is as much intended to influence that nomination as any speech made by John Sherman in Ohio. All this humbug about Grant not desiring a third term is the veriest bosh. He is to-day as anxious and eager for a third term as any candidate ever was for the first.

Atlanta Has the Lead.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Atlanta is playing Chicago on some of the South Carolina towns, and is maneuvering to direct South Carolina trade Atlantaward. Charleston exhibits an inclination to rifle-club Atlanta into a proper state of old foginess. Atlanta, however, has developed, within the last few years, a commendable pluck and spirit, and will undoubtedly keep the lead.

Tilden All Right Any Way.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Tilden has little cause to worry about the outlook. If his party loses New York this year he will be able to say to the national democracy: "I am a necessity to you, for if I can't carry this state, no democrat can." If his party carries the state, he will, of course, be the only candidate to nominate, for he can say: "I did it in spite of John Kelly."

Arkansas for Tilden.

Van Buren (Ark.) Press.

The Beebe Watchman is the latest accession to the Tilden ranks in Arkansas. In an excellent article in its last issue, it defines its position. There is no mistaking the sentiments of the mass of the people in Arkansas; they are for the renomination and re-election of Governor Tilden.

Everybody Should Have It.

Conyers Weekly.

Although THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION won't send us a copy, we are obliged to say it is one of the best papers in America. Every merchant, farmer, lawyer, politician and everybody else should have it.

Not a Matter of Money.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Every dollar of Georgia's money is safe. If all states in need of investigation could say so much, reformers might well take heart.

What, Rutherford!

J. W. Forney in Philadelphia Paper.

R. B. Hayes, the last time I saw him in Philadelphia, joined me in a glass of champagne at the union league.

The Third Term Question.

Chicago Times, ind.

The Grant situation is about this: If he can get the presidency he'll take it, and if he can't he won't.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1879, on it. No other genuine.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 18 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
00 sep5 d13t&wit

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
279 march19, 1879 d&m

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ADAIR—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Adair are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Octavia, at half past three o'clock this afternoon, from their residence, No. 68 Washington street.
September 11, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH BEEF
ROASTED BY STEAM.
BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO.,
187 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW.—Excellent, Economical Food for Families. PURE, WHOLESOME MEAT. Save Fuel. Save Bother. Convenient and Delicious Cold, while so many nice dishes may be made from it. Ask your Grocer for it. Ask your Butcher for it. Fifty per cent. more nourishment in a given quantity of this Fresh Beef than in any other canned Fresh Beef.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
A. HAAS & BRO., Dodd's Building,
Alabama Street, ATLANTA, GA.
133 sep9 d6t tues thur sat

PROVERBS.
"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."
"Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."
"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."
"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."
"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."
"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice. Hop Bitters removes easily."
"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Impure Blood, Hop Bitters cure."
"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."
"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."
Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.
For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta.
392 jan21 d1y tu th sa &wly n r mat

INMAN LINE.
UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL
EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

	TONS.		TONS.
City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
263 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

FOR SALE—Five Splendid
Cotton Plantations,
SITUATED NEAR ALBANY, GEORGIA.

		No. of Acres.	Cleared.
Wetter	Dougherty Co.	1,610	700
Byron	"	2,375	1,500
Beall	"	3,254	1,125
Lee	Lee Co.	1,225	900
Wimberly	Baker Co.	2,250	1,100

Proposals for the purchase of one or all of the above well-known Plantations will be received by the undersigned until the 30th day of October, 1879. Any information regarding them may be obtained from the manager, Mr. W. H. Bennett, at present residing on Beall Plantation. The preference will be given to cash and short-time purchasers. Address
PATTERSON & CUYLER, Attorneys,
704 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
79 sep6 d1st sat tues thur &wky6t

Lucy Hinton Tobacco.
USE THE GENUINE.
RETAILERS WILL FIND THIS TOBACCO to be the most popular Card they can use in their business, as it is better known than any brand in the South.
It is Always the Same.
It never fails to please. It pays a good profit to the seller, and the buyer gets his money's worth. Sample plugs furnished on application. Dealers supplied by
TINSLEY, BRO. & CO.,
State Agents,
MACON, GEORGIA
823 aug12 d1m

THE BOYLE
Ice Machine Co.
—OF—
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Manufacture Ice Machines
FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also
REFRIGERATING MACHINES
for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.
For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.
The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, is of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
218 july12 dtf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF MULL & TAYLOR IS DISsolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by Zack Taylor, with William Ready in charge of shops.
88 sep7 d1w

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI OHIO.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS J, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1879—113th Monthly Drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
130 sep9 d&w4w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.
Capital Prize 500,000 pesos.
ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.
Amount Distributed 1,350,000 pesos.
Price of Tickets—Whole, $65; Half, $35; Quarters, $18; Twentieth, $4.
TICKET No. 617, WHICH DREW THE CAPITAL Prize of 1,000,000 pesos, in the grand extraordinary drawing of April 8, 1879, was sold by me. Address all orders to F. MASICH, 159 Common street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
N. B.—For reference see Dun & Co. & Bradstreet & Co.'s Reports.
275 aug14 d1m

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

SECOND ANNUAL
North Georgia Fair
WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
ONE WEEK.
COMMENCING
Monday, October 20, 1879,
—AT—
OGLETHORPE PARK,
TWO MILES FROM THE CENTER OF CITY.
Open to the World.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS!
$17,500 IN PREMIUMS!
The Association is determined that this shall be the best Exhibition of Horses, Sheep and Hogs ever held in the State. SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED! The Prize Stock of the Country will be on Exhibition. Our Grounds are ample. Good Buildings, Comfortable Sheds, Stalls, Pens, and an abundance of Good Water.
$5,000 IN PURSES FOR TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES
The Customary Reduction on Freight to Exhibitors.
Our Department of Home Industries will be an interesting feature of this Exhibition. We offer Liberal Premiums for the Workshop and the Fireside, and invite all to compete for them.
$500 IN MILITARY PRIZES.
The Mystic Societies
Renowned for their Grand Representations, will give most Georgeous Displays during the week, Arrayed in Costumes, costing Thousands of Dollars. After the Street Pageants BALLS will be given throughout the City.
SPORT FOR THE MILLION! SPLENDID RACE TRACK.
We expect the Liberal Purses will insure the attendance of some of the most Celebrated Horses in the Country.
KNIGHTS in COSTUME, EXCITING RACES, VELOCIPEDE RACE, MULE RACES
Grand pening Day, Monday, October 20th, 1879.
DON'T FORGET!
Preparations for the Grandest Display in the Ladies' Department and Floral Hall. Numerous Attractions and Unprecedented Success already assured.
EXCURSION RATES on all railroads leading to Atlanta. For full particulars, Programme and Premium Lists, address the Secretary, No. 3 Kimball House, Atlanta.
W. B. COX, President.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
528 aug29 dtil oct20

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.
WOODS & CO.,
Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.
Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.
82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business.
481 aug24 d3m

COTTON FACTORS.

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.
JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.
AGENTS for JEWELL'S MILLS YARNS and HOMESTICS, etc., etc.
BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
67 sep5 d&w1m

F. M. FARLEY,
Cotton Factor,
96 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
112 aug7 d3m

LAW CARDS.

H. K. MC CAY. BENJ. F. ABBOTT
MCCAY & ABBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
7½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
38 sept d3m

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 153 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Ferrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga.
17 sep2, 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to.
000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
590 aug d3m 54 Whitehall street.

S. G. MCLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.
229 apr3,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
265 dec1,1878—d1y

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

SLATERS AND ROOFERS.

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
198 july11 d3m

PHYSICIANS.

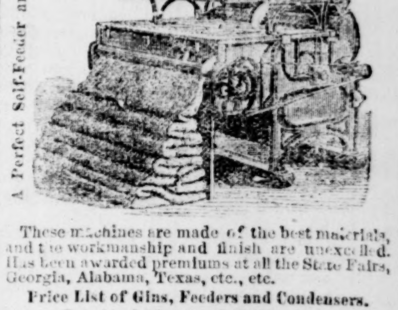
DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d6m

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IS
HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve
This Compound possesses the most remarkable Healing Properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing
SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
Inflamed and abraded surfaces, and for
ALL SKIN DISEASES.
Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it unite in recommending it.
Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 d&thw&wkyelthw al w rosa No

PEPTONE!
THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.
A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june28 d6m

MADAME CHAVELLE'S
LEGACY.
THIS PREPARATION COMMENDS ITSELF to Ladies during gestation as a great aid to a
SAFE AND EASY LABOR.
And has grown in favor so rapidly with the American people that it has become a household necessity. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
300 july1 d1m

The Brown Cotton Gin.
Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.
Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.
From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.
Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address
BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.
000 aug15 d&w 7w

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES
—OF—
SOLOMON'S
Preparations Saw Palmetto
(SABAL SERRULATA)
Are Sedative, Nutritive, and Diuretic.
Induce Sleep, improve Digestion, increase Flesh, Strength and Weight, relieve Irritation of the Mucus Membrane of the Throat, Nose and Larnyx.
Control and cure purulent discharges from the Mucus Membranes.
Used with decided benefit in Marasmus, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Laryngitis, Asthma, Ozena, Tonsilitis Pharyngitis, Cold in the Head, Whooping Cough, etc.
SACCHARATED OIL
SABAL SERRULATA,
In 50 Cent Bottles.
EXTRACT OF
SABAL SERRULATA,
In One Dollar Bottles.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Agents.
296 june19 d4m

The Georgia State Fair,
At MACON,
October 27th to November 1st, 1879.
The Most Magnificent and Best Appointed Grounds in America.
LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS
In all Classes, and the largest offered by any Fair in the United States.
TROTTING & RUNNING RACES
Every Day, by some of the
MOST NOTED HORSES ON THE TURF
Music will be furnished by a celebrated
MILITARY BAND.
Many of the Prominent Statesmen
Now before the Public, will attend the State Fair as visitors, and several will make addresses.
GREATLY REDUCED RATES
For Freight and Passengers, on all the Railroads in the State.
A cordial invitation is extended to you to be an Exhibitor, and you are requested to write to the Secretary at Macon for a Premium List and other information
THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.
L. F. LIVINGSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.
61 sep5 dtil day

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD HORSE suitable for a city delivery wagon. Apply Room 94 Markham House. sep11 d1t

WANTED—A FARM—ABOUT 75 ACRES near Atlanta. Address, through the P. O. "A. W. N.," 160 Nelson street, giving description, location and terms. sep11 d1t

WANNED—TO RENT—A NEAT 4 OR 5 room Cottage with kitchen, in suburbs of the city. Near some street car line preferred. Address H., Constitution office, for the next ten days. 000 sep11 d2t thur sun

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper at the "Leyden House." Apply at 72 Marietta street. sep11 d1t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLER TO take charge of a Custom Mill in Middle Georgia. Society good. Salary good. Good recommendations must be given. Further particulars. Address (C.) this office. 72 sep6 d2w sat tues thur

WANTED—TO RENT A GOOD HOUSE WITH seven or eight rooms, in the city. Address H., Constitution office, giving location and price. 000 aug29 dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 6-HORSE STEAM Engine in the State. Nearly new. Call upon C. H. Strong. 181 sep10 d3t

CARRIAGES—PARTIES ABOUT TO BUY any kind of light Carriage or Buggy should be sure to call on John M. Smith, 48 and 52 Broad street. 182 sep10 d1m

500 M. T. WHISKY BARRELS, IN FIRST-class condition, having been used but once, for sale by Wm Rich, No. 91 South Broad street. sep7 d3t sun thur fri

FOUND.

FOUND—IN KIMBALL HOUSE, "MONEY." Parties can obtain by giving sufficient evidence. Constitution office. 000 sep10 d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIVEN AWAY—WRITE TO THE CLEVEland Seed Co., Cleveland, Tenn., for sample New Queen Wheat. The largest grain wheat in the world. sep11 d1t&wky1t

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS AND drays made and repaired at 199 Marietta street. The cheapest place in town. 270 aug11 thur sun tf

EDUCATIONAL.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.
The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.

A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $160.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September.
I. M. M. CALDWELL, President.
313 july18 d&wky2m

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For circulars address the Principals, Mrs. MARY J. JONES, and Mrs. B. MAITLAND.
338 june22 d52t

BALTIMORE, MD.,
No. 59 Franklin Street.
Edgeworth Boarding & Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE Principal.
WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th. THOROUGH training in the English Department and the French and German languages practically taught.
591 aug1 d3m

ATLANTA
Military Academy,
ATLANTA, GA.
THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. Session to begin Oct. the 1st.
Maj. B. J. BURGESS, Principal,
Late Prin. Cape Fear Military Academy,
29 4aug12 dtf Wilmington, N. C.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS
—AT—
MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE
Forsyth, Georgia.
THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises
AUGUST 25th, 1879.
It is pleasantly located on the M. & W. R. R. 25 miles above Macon, and 321 feet higher in altitude.
The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.
For further particulars address
R. T. ASBURY,
or S. G. HILLYER.
291 july17 d2m

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 54 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address
WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
356 aug17 d1m

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY
SCHOOL.
THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL, under the Supervision of Mrs. Weems, will be open for scholars on the first Monday in September next, at the School House, corner Forsyth and Walton streets.
264 aug21 d1m

Nashville Academy,
25 South Spruce St.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
MISS M. M. O'BRYAN.....PRINCIPAL.
Will Reopen Sept. 8, 1879.
A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHERS in every department. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.
15 aug2 dtf sat tues thur

ATLANTA
MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
THE ONLY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART IN the State. All the Branches in Music Taught.
Musical Institute,
No. 8 BROAD STREET,
Or will give lessons at residence of pupils. (Special Rates.)
Fall Term commences September 1st, 1879.
Mad. EMMY VON DER HOYA-SCHULTZE.
E. A. SCHULTZE.
429 aug21 d2w sun tues thur

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE
MRS. ARCHER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF "Patapsco Female Institute," near Baltimore, has removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October 1st. Circulars address MRS. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
502 july26 d2m sat tues thur

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.
P. H. MELL, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
THE 79th SESSION OF THE DEPARTMENTS at Athens, viz: Franklin College; State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Law School, open on first Wednesday in October. Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Belles Lettres, History, Metaphysics and Ethics; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Agriculture, Engineering, Analytical Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing, Law.
50 free scholarships in Franklin College.
240 free scholarships in State College.
For full information and Catalogues address the Chancellor, or
E. H. CHARBONNIER,
Secretary of Faculty,
Athens, Georgia.
351 aug19 d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,
Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery,
Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and
CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.
CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.
Prices furnished on application.
No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
33 sep1 d4m 2d pg

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Felton, Ark., says: "After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says: "I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

feb13d1y thur sat wed wly fol mat nes &

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,

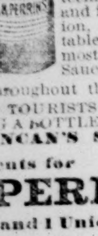
GRAVIES,

FISH,

HOT & COLD

JOINTS,

GAME, Etc.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

Agents for

LEA & PERRINS,

26 College Place, and 1 Union Square,

NEW YORK.

143 apr8 d&wly thur

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
MACON, GA., August 12th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put in the old

Macon Mills

a complete system of NEW MACHINERY, embracing all the latest improvements, with which we are now producing the justly celebrated

Macon Sheeting.

We have been at great expense to insure a thorough duplicate of these goods, and can say that the cloth we are now making is equal to anything ever produced South, and far superior to many popular brands now on the market.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the high standard of these Goods, and solicit from purchasers, large and small, an examination of the goods and a share of their patronage.

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR

MACON SHEETING SHIRTING AND DRILLS.

Very truly,

J. F. HANSON, Agt.

253 aug17 d&w1m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Cotton is going to Forsyth very rapidly.

—A negro was suffocated in a well in Spalding county last Saturday.

—Jackson county has contributed her first bale to the Gainesville market.

—Covington is clamoring for more dwelling-houses.

—Covington shipped more than fourteen thousand bales of cotton last season.

—The editor of the Gainesville Southron is clamoring for Irish potatoes.

—The largest republican vote ever polled in Walton county was twenty-eight.

—Mayor Gilmore, of Sandersville, has entered upon his fifth term.

—Mr. Mercer Jones, of Monroe county, has been sent to the insane asylum.

—Stewart county is gradually shedding the measles.

—The negroes of Lumpkin enjoy the benefits of a night school.

—A Monroe county negro accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting last Saturday.

—The Montezuma Weekly says the cotton crop of that section will fall far below an average.

—A rattlesnake was killed in Liberty county the other day that had fifteen rattles and a Florida sea-bean.

—Covington is getting in watermelons just as the season is over. Let the editor of the Star beware.

—Columbus hopes to get one hundred thousand bales of cotton this season. Last season she received over seventy thousand.

—In Savannah last Monday one colored man stabbed another in the back. But the city is very quiet now—quiet but lively.

—A well-known colored man in Savannah named Joseph P. Kendy committed suicide Monday by taking laudanum. Otherwise the city was full of quietude.

—Columbus is in trouble about the proposed park. It appears that the members of the commission of commons are not acquainted with their own views.

—Few men can afford to wear side-whiskers except the advance agents of circuses and side-shows. This is why Bill Moore quit the business.

—Macon negroes are not allowed to sell beer in Forsyth on Sundays without a license. Thus another of the precious rights of freedom and citizenship is trampled in the dust.

—A Spalding county man has a dog that won't let him go in a bar-room after he gets tipsy, and another has a horse that will stand by him until he gets sober enough to mount.

—The Macon Telegraph says that the prospects of Pio Nono college during the scholastic year about to open are very flattering. It is thought that the number of students will be doubled.

—The Augusta Evening News says that Savannah needs missionaries. We deny it. Savannah is very quiet except on Saturdays and Sundays; and now that Billy Sneed is about to start a theatrical journal, we look for profound peace.

—The cotton crop in Stewart county is not in the most flourishing condition. The weed is flourishing, but lacks fruit, and the boll worm is at work in the river plantations. The Independent says the fruit is opening very fast.

—Montezuma Weekly: On Sunday, August 31st, THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION reached the handsome circulation of 10,000 copies. We are happy to note the fact. THE CONSTITUTION deserves the success it has attained, and we hope that it will, within the next year, double its present circulation.

—The people of Athens and the surrounding country are determined to make their fair a success. A unique feature of the exhibition will be a "Curiosity Shop" composed of all sorts of family relics. Some articles already entered for this department date back to the first year of the republic.

—The Macon street railroad has been levied on to satisfy a judgment in favor of Mrs. Harriet Colquitt for $500, and is advertised for sale in October. The $500 represents the verdict of a jury in favor of Mrs. Colquitt, whose arm was broken in an accident on the road.

—Savannah is gradually recovering from Sunday's shock. In other words, the murderers, burglars, thugs and suicides are recuperating for another Saturday night spree. Old man Bryan, the janitor of the Morning News' building, has bought him a shot-gun, and is prepared to make a vigorous defense should he be attacked.

—The Walton County Vidette says that Mr. John Laspeyre, an experienced miner, has discovered a large deposit of very fine soap-stone about one mile from Monroe, in that county. He also says that mica is deposited in the same locality in paying quantities. Gold is also found near Blasingame's court ground in numerous particles as large as flax seeds. There is no estimating the wealth of old Walton's rich bosom if it was developed. Mr. Laspeyre has leased the property whereon he made the discovery of the soap-stone and mica.

—The Montezuma Weekly tells of a horrible murder committed in the lower part of Macon county. The murderer was a negro boy about fifteen years old and the victim a colored girl about thirteen. It seems that the boy had been beating an ox and the murdered girl threatened to tell on him. He told her that if she did he would whip her. She carried out her threat, and shortly afterwards was met by the boy away from the house, when he proceeded to give her the promised whipping. From the marks on her body it appears that he gave her a most unmerciful beating, and then beat her head to pieces with a fence rail. The body of the girl was not discovered until Monday morning. The murderer has not been arrested.

A Literary Entertainment.

We invite the attention of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION to an entertainment which comes off to-night. The spacious executive mansion, on Peachtree street, so well adapted to the purpose, has been generously tendered by Governor Colquitt, and will be filled with a brilliant assemblage, uniting beauty, talent and sociability. The robe of responsibility has fallen upon a management of intelligence and efficiency, which insures the excellent rendition of a programme brilliant with gems, and an enjoyment which shall reign supreme during the evening, and cause time to steal by on fleet wings.

The readings will be very attractive, as we are promised recitations of the highest and noblest thoughts of great men, as well as poems that will lay the ear very near to "nature's heart."

The music will be under the direction of Miss Kennedy, and this is a promise that the ear will be delighted with strains of harmony, the fancy buried in the contemplation of affecting images, the mind exalted by the sweetest influence of melody, the soul will be unlocked, and all its passions be exalted to the bright regions of joy and happiness.

An Adventure at Sea.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The steamship P. Coland, which arrived here to-day from Rotterdam, picked up the shipwrecked crew, twelve in number, of the Norwegian bark Columbia, bound from London for Quebec. The bark was struck by a large fish or sea monster and had a hole knocked in her bottom, which caused her to fill and sink in half an hour. The water around the vessel became bloody immediately after the shock was felt. The men had barely time to escape in boats.

—Yellow Fever may not scourge the country this summer; but thousands of children will die from Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Worms and other Bowel Disorders, unless they take Dr. Moffett's Teethina—(Teething Powders.)

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

WONDERFUL CURES

BY THE

Holman Liver and Stomach Pad!

Cures by Absorption! No Medicine Taken into the Stomach.

READ THE PRAISES OF THE CURED.

The great success attending the use of the Holman Remedies appear to many people unaccountable, but to a thinking mind it should not be so. It is a self-evident truth that if people are sick the blood is impure. Purify the blood and the patient finds relief. Is it not plain to be seen that the circulation can be reached by outward applications quicker and more positively than by drugging the stomach with baneful poisons? If you ask a physician his opinion of the Pad, unless he is a conscientious man, he will tell you it is good for nothing. But why does the Pad cure his patients one after another when his own experiments have utterly failed? You need not go far from your own door for abundant proof that only facts are here stated. Could the privilege of publishing the testimony of all who have been treated successfully by the Holman Remedies during the past six months be granted, it would more than fill the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

The theory of a poison to cure a poison, is fallacious, and cannot be borne out in any illustration in nature. One-half the disease and misery and premature deaths in the world are traceable directly to the use of poisons in the guise of medicine.

NO MEDICINE TAKEN INTO THE STOMACH.

The great feature of the treatment, and the one which renders it precious beyond estimation, has already been spoken of, but cannot be too much enlarged upon. It is that no medicine is taken into the stomach.

In malarious and bilious climates probably four-fifths of all disorders arise from a deranged liver and but few suspect the cause. The Pad is medicated with effective compounds, cures by absorption, acting on the liver immediately, taking from the system every particle of malaria and bilious poison. It cures all fever and ague, dumb ague, indigestion, life long headache, rheumatism, diarrhœa, female weaknesses, etc.; enlarged spleen, liver, coughs, pains in the back, side and stomach, etc.

It is the best Liver, Stomach, Spleen and Fever Doctor in the world. Hundreds of thousands bear testimony to it. Stop dosing—try one and be convinced, or ask those who have used it.

HIGH INDORSEMENTS.

Professor D. A. Loomis, M. D., formerly professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania medical college late surgeon in the United States army, and also professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the St. Louis medical college, writes the following to the Holman Liver Pad Company:

"Gentlemen—The Pad is a marvel of success. I have given it workings a personal inspection, and find that its merits my professional sanction. It acts kindly, surely and effectively, and comes the nearest to a universal panacea of anything I know in medicine, and the only wonder is that the medical profession has not before made it of practical use to suffering humanity, for the principle is as old as Hipprocrates himself. I especially recommend the Pad in all malarial affections, and in chronic diseases of the various organs it is invaluable."

D. A. LOOMIS, M. D.

FROM A WELL KNOWN EPISCOPAL MINISTER.

ATLANTA, GA., April 26th, 1879.

Dear Sir—Having passed a large portion of my life in the lower part of this state and suffered a great deal from chills and fever, I removed to this city, whose pure waters and delightful climate are appreciated by all, but even here, every spring, I have been afflicted with torpidity of the liver, pain in the right side and continuous headache. When I met you two months ago, I was in miserable health, having learned my symptoms you said you could cure me at once by the use of your Pad; as I told you, I had no confidence in it, but, by reason of your importunity I took it, and carefully followed your directions, and I now desire to state that in twelve hours after the application of the Pad, the headache ceased, the pain in side was removed. No symptoms of the disease have since returned. My general health is now as good as it ever was. To me your Pad has been all and more than you recommend it to be. I am very truly your friend,

GEO. MACAULY.

ATLANTA, GA., June 18, 1879.

Colonel—Your Holman Liver Pad has cured me completely and, I believe, permanently. For two years I suffered with disease of Liver and Bowels, with frequent attacks of the most agonizing cramps in the stomach and bowels. I tried several distinguished physicians with no other result than temporary relief. To my profound astonishment your Pad did the work, and did it well. Yours, respectfully,

B. H. PORTER,
with
Gramling, Spaulding & Co., Marietta st.

A TOUGH CASE OF THE "SHAKES."

BUFORD'S BRIDGE P. O., GA.,
April 8, 1879.

Dear Sir—As you are special agent for Holman's Liver Pad, and I have sent for (this is the third) one through Mr. J. T. O'Neal to you I take the privilege of telling you in "pen and ink," the benefit I have derived from the use of the Pad. The first one I ordered was last June or July, (I do not remember exactly), after reading in the Charleston News and Courier, a lecture delivered by Dr. Fairchild, of New York, on "Nature's Laws, The Prevention of Disease and its Cure by Absorption." I was then prostrated from malarial fever, caused by the falling of twelve acres of pines between us and a river the third summer I had been a victim to that disease. The first summer I had three physicians to attend me, came near dying and was too feeble to leave home during the summer. The second summer I had two physicians, and left home for six weeks, came back too early, and was sick until first last summer. The third attack was not so severe, but I was perfectly prostrated in June, and had made all my arrangements to leave when I put on the Pad, and in ten days, or less time, I was so improved it was a subject of remark in my family, and my friends all expressing their delight as well as surprise at my wonderful restoration to health—that precious boon I was so long deprived of. I then revealed the secret which I had intended to conceal if the Pad had not benefited me. I sent for another during the summer months, and continued at home in better health than I had enjoyed for a long while. I have been sick at times from a severe cold for about three months, and have concluded to try another Pad for a while, and use it as directed during the malarial season. I would like also the salt, one package, sent to me per express C. O. D. Direct to Miss Hattie Moye, Ramberg, S. C.

It would be impossible perhaps for me to tell you how many I have recommended the use of Holman's Liver Pad to, and the number who have used it in various portions of our country. I had never heard of any one who had used the Pad previous to my getting one; had only seen the advertisement. Hoping you will pardon me for writing at length, in great haste, too,

Very respectfully,
MISS MOYE.

ATLANTA, June 1st, 1879.

Dear Sir—It is due to the public to state that after suffering with rheumatism for several months, trying many prescriptions from physicians without relief, I bought of you a Holman Pad—wore it five or six weeks, and am now clear of any symptoms of the disease. Very respectfully,

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer,
with Hall & Morris, Marietta street.

BELL'S LANDING, MONROE CO., ALA., March 25th, 1879.

My Dear Friend—Meeting up with our mutual friend Tom Harwell, in New Orleans, I was glad to hear from you, and glad to know you were agent for Holman's Liver Pads, to which I feel I am indebted for life itself. Up to the 28th of last month I could not walk a step, and at the earnest and almost frantic solicitude of a friend, was induced, (without any faith whatever) to try Holman's Liver Pad Plaster; and now my little boy, on whom I leaned for support for a long time, is at liberty, and I can walk unsupported, and miles at a time. I feel it my duty to commend it to suffering humanity. Your friend,

R. CUNNINGHAM, 4 Canal street.

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE BAR AND PLANTER'S TESTIMONY.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., April 21, 1879.

Dear Sir—While at my plantation in Dougherty county in the summer of 1878, I contracted chills and fever, to which I had always been predisposed. Leaving there I came to Macon, expecting to have a chill the next morning. I called in a drug store for quinine. The druggist told me that Malarial Pads had been left for him to introduce, that he knew nothing of them except that he had put one on the negro man who waited on the store, and who had been having chills, and that he had no more chills. He put on me one of Holman's Liver Pads, and, to my surprise, I did not have a chill the next morning, nor afterward. I wore the Pad for three months, feeling better than any summer for years before. In the fall I wore the Pad to Dougherty county, and leaving it there my overseer, who was having chills, put it on, and it broke up his chills, and, he said, caused him to feel good the balance of the year. I have recommended it to several of my friends, and it has given universal satisfaction. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. JORDAN.

FROM A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

I have less confidence in patent medicine than almost any man; that there is some virtue in the "Holman's Liver Pad," I have no doubt. I was afflicted with sciatica for six months, and tried, it seems, a thousand remedies, Hot Springs, Arkansas, among the rest, and found no relief. I tried the Holman Pad, and in thirty-six hours I slept very soundly, something I had not done in six months, and I am now entirely recovered. The credit is due to the "Holman Pad." Respectfully, R. F. MADDOX,
56 E. Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM A WIDELY KNOWN LAWYER AND EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

ATLANTA, October 9, 1878.—Dear Sir: My wife has been afflicted for many years with diseases peculiar to females, and has been unable to work for a number of years, and being irregular in her diet and having no appetite, I am happy to inform you that your Pad and Plasters have been a complete success. Her appetite is good, better than it has been for years, and her health is nearly restored, and she is now walking about the house, a thing she has not done for many years, which I attribute with medicinal propriety to your Pad and Plasters, and I cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted. Yours truly,

JOHN A. WIMPY, 2½ Marietta St.

FROM A POOR COLORED WOMAN.

MASTER——: I am but a poor darkey, but nevertheless I feel disposed to raise my feeble voice, hoping that some poor afflicted creature may chance to read what the Holman Pad has done for me. For the last eighteen years I have been laboring under the most of the diseases that the female sex are heir to. For years it has taken all of our substance to pay doctor bills, and that without being benefited.

About a month since my former mistress urged me to try the Holman Pad. I did so; have worn it a short time, and language cannot express my thanks. I am already better than for eighteen years; able to do my own work and help my husband. Appetite good, getting fleshy and strong as ever. Oh, how thankful I am for the pad! to you for bringing it into use, and to Miss Genie for urging me to try it.

VINA RIDLEY.
Mount Solitude, Jones Co., Ga.

NO. 51 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK,
April 12, 1879.

The Holman Liver Pad Company, New York

GENTLEMEN: I have resided five years on the Isthmus of Panama, between the years 1863 and 1878, being employed by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The first year I was there I contracted the Chagres Fever, and have suffered terribly from it. The last time I was down there was from January to August, 1878, and I came home all broken up with the fever. I got over it in a measure, but broke down again in February last, and have had six weeks' sickness. I took your Pad and used it as directed, and am up again. I must say I am now better than I have been for years, and I think I have got the dregs of the fever out of me. I have been most liberally dosed in my day, and I hope I have got rid of all the quinine I have taken.

To your Pad I attribute my cure.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN.

ATLANTA, January 10, 1878.

This is to certify that I have been affected with paralysis and other diseases and confined to my bed and room for twelve months, and that I am now up and assisting my wife and ready to go to work, and that the Holman Pad and Body Plasters have restored my health. I am now living over Mr. Brotherton's store, on Whitehall street, where I am ready and willing to give my testimony to any person. My wife will testify to the truth of this certificate.

Signed J. H. WEBB & WIFE,
39½ Peachtree street.

FROM A WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER OF ATLANTA.

Dear Sir—The Holman Pad is a complete success. The Pad I bought of you has completely cured my little daughter and restored her to health. For four years she has been in bad health and often confined to her room. I called in four of the best physicians in the city, and they all differed in opinion about her disease. She is now 12 years old. In less than twenty-four hours after wearing the Pad she became quiet and she slept well. Her appetite was soon restored and her fever left her, and she soon began to show signs of great improvement and is now perfectly well, with good color, and does not complain of pain or appetite. I am confident that your Pads have made the cure and recommend them to all.

Respectfully, G. W. DOYLE,
140 W. Baker street, Atlanta, Ga.

PENDLETON, S. C., March 3.—Dear Sir—I received the package to-day containing what I had sent for. I assure you my wife has been greatly benefited by wearing the Pad, which I cheerfully recommend to my friends. B. F. BOGGS.

FROM PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEWNAN, GA.:

Within a few days after my son began wearing the Pad, from a sallow, debilitated condition, he began to regain a good appetite and fatten, until he is now of a clear rosy complexion and is in good health as could be desired. I have no doubt it is from the use of the Pad, as all the skill of good physicians had failed to produce any change. W. B. BERRY.

FROM DR. LOVICK PIERCE,
Father of Bishop Pierce, who is known all over the United States.

MACON, GA., June 18, 1877.

Holman Liver Pad Co.: Gentleman—I put on the Pad two weeks ago to-night, and can say now that I am fully persuaded of its just claim to all its converts have said in its favor. How the future will be I am unable to say. For the first five days the effect was so decided as to make me doubt my own experience. I suppose I have opened a market for a half dozen more to-day just for my opinion. I think my Pad is working wonderfully, considering I am in my ninety-third year, and my derangement of ten years hold on me.

Respectfully LOVICK PIERCE.

RICHMOND, VA.

If I could not replace my Pad I would not take $1,000 for it. W. H. PARISH,
Supt. Richmond, Va., Cedar Works.

We have tried the Holman Pad with most thorough and beneficial results, and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it:

Wm. P. McKenna, Savannah.
D. E. Betrez, Savannah.
Paul Decker, Savannah.
E. H. Nichols, Savannah.
Dr. R. A. Ried, South Carolina.
Mrs. E. A. Bolger, South Carolina.
Captain Kirby, South Carolina.
T. S. King, Charleston.
James M. Wilson, Charleston.
O. M. Terry, Charleston.
F. F. McManus, Charleston.
Geo. H. Ingraham, Charleston.
General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge James Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. J. C. Freeman, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge Wm. Ezzard, Colonel G. W. Adair, Judge R. Maddox, Colonel N. C. Barnett, James B. Low, all of Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. W. Alfriend, Albany, Ga.
Dr. J. C. Harris, Columbus, Ga.
Dr. Crossley, Troy, Ala.
Hon. David J. Bailey, Colonel Peck, Griffin, Ga.
Colonel Dozier, Augusta.
Colonel H. B. Troutman, Macon, Ga.
Dr. Blue, Union Springs, Ga.
Merritt Rosson, Lore's Creek, N. C.
Henry Harris, Falkland, N. C.

Bear in mind that it is suicidal for invalids to be continually swallowing so-called "pills" and "bitters," with which the country is flooded, and are virtually "dosing yourself to death!" Stop it!

None genuine but the Holman Liver Pad; all others are worthless imitations. Since the discovery of the HOLMAN PAD 58 worthless imitations and cheap counterfeits have been imposed upon the public, owing to the great success of the Holman Pad since its invention.

Send for catalogue containing hundreds of indorsements from celebrated people, physicians, clergymen, journalists, politicians, lawyers and planters. Sent free upon application.

Regular Pad—$2; Incipient diseases, first stages chills and fever, etc.

Spacial Pad—$3; Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders, and Malaria.

Spleen Belt—$5; Enlarged Spleen and Liver and Chill Cake.

Infant Pad—$1.50; Preventive and cure of Cholera Infantum and summer complaints.

Body Plasters—50c; Auxiliaries for Nervousness and Circulative Troubles, throwing off obstructions and removing pains. Foot Plaster, pair 50c.

Absorption Salt—Auxiliary for Colds, Sick Headache, Numbness of Extremities. Box, 25c; 6 boxes, $1.25, etc.

Pads and plasters sent by mail on receipt of price, free of charge. Salt is sent by express at the expense of purchaser.

Consultation at our rooms, or by letter, free. Separate room for ladies, in charge of a lady.

Wholesale orders promptly filled by SMYTH & Co., Southern Agents, 57 Whitehall street (up stairs), Atlanta; 47 Congress street, Savannah, Ga.

N. B.—Cut this out for future reference

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.

Atlanta City Bonds.

WANTED.

Eagle & Phenix Factory Stock.

125 sept7 d4f head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 10, 1879.

The bond and stock market is quiet.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at.................par | Selling.................¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W't'r 7s	100@102
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	100@102
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. valid 6s	80@82	Sav. City 5s, new	67@69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	62@65
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City	70@72
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@81	South Wes R. R.	101@103
Central R. R.	63@65	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Noon.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Evening.—Money easy at 5@6. Exchange dull at $4.81@$4.81½. Governments firm; new fives 102⅝; four and a half per cents 104⅛; four per cents 101¼. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and irregular.

N. Y. Central	118½	Chicago & N.W.	80¼
Erie	26	Preferred	99
Lake Shore	87⅜	Rock Island	138½
Illinois Central	90	Western Union	94⅜
Pittsburg	100		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin........$139,249,877 Currency......$36 709,545

LONDON, September 10—4:00 p. m.—Consols 97 15-16; Erie 27⅝.

PARIS, September 10—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 85c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 10, 1879.

New York opened this morning at yesterday's closing figures, with a general decline reported for the day. Since the opening yesterday September sustains a loss of ¼c, but since this morning a decline of only 14 points is noted, with the market closing weak. The losses for the fall and winter months are as follows: October 14 points; November 8 points; December 8 points; January 7 points. New York futures sales as reported are small, amounting to only 62,000 bales. Notwithstanding the decline in the market spot prices (12⅝) is still maintained and quoted on the board. Sales to consumers amount to 333 bales; sales to speculators 100 bales; net receipts at all the ports are larger to-day and amount to 17,560 bales; exports 3,975 bales; stock 58,217 bales.

Liverpool closed dull with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 5,350 were American.

Transactions at the exchange to-day were decidedly more liberal than on yesterday. Receipts came in more freely to-day, yet in amount they are behind previous years. We quote middlings 10¾@10⅞.

The following is the statement of our receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	1	
Air Line Railroad	2	
Georgia Railroad	22	
Central Railroad	2	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2	
West Point Railroad	18	
Total	45	
Receipts previously	75	
Total	120	
Stock Sept. 1	249	
Grand total		369

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for two days	16	
Shipments previously	184	
Total		200
Stock on hand		169

Macon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 10.—Cotton weak; middlings 11; net receipts 263 bales; sales 212; shipments 62.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, September 10, 1879.

TIME.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.
10:05	12.31@12.33	11.08@11.11	10.58@10.61	10.48@10.51	10.54@10.57	....	....
10:50	12.19@12.22	11.03@11.06	10.55@10.57	10.47@10.48	10.52@10.51	10.62@10.66	10.72@10.76
11:25	12.20@12.22	11.04@11.05	10.56@10.57	10.46@10.48	10.50@10.53	....	....
12:27	12.18@12.20	11.01@11.02	10.52@10.54	10.45@10.46	10.51@10.52	10.62@10.65	10.72@10.74
1:30	12.18@12.20	11.02......	10.53@10.55	10.44@10.46	10.52@10.54	....	....
2:30	12.21@12.22	11.00@11.01	10.54@10.55	10.45@10.46	10.52@10.54	10.62@10.65	10.72@10.76
3:14	12.16@12.17	10.91@10.93	10.50......	10.40@10.41	10.47@10.49	10.57@10.59	10.68@10.70

Closed weak; sales 62,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6⅞; middling Orleans 7; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 1,150; all American; futures opened 1-32 cheaper, but the decline has since been recovered; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 27-32; September and October delivery 6 11-16; also 6 23-32; October and November delivery 6 5-16; also 6 11-32; November and December delivery 6¼; January and February delivery 6 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 10—3:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,350 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 10—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 5-16; futures dull.

NEW YORK, September 10—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 433 bales; net receipts 1; gross 257; consolidated net receipts 4,878.

GALVESTON, September 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 1,045 bales; gross —; sales 564; stock 7,713.

NORFOLK, September 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; net receipts 181 bales; gross —; stock 98; sales 62; exports coastwise 400.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts none; gross 10 bales; sales 125; stock 1,029; exports coastwise 60; sales to spinners 75.

BOSTON, September 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 19 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,033.

WILMINGTON, September 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 21 bales; gross —; sales 83; stock 371.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts —; gross —; sales 233 bales; to spinners 137; stock 1,661.

SAVANNAH, September 10.—Cotton easy; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,661 bales; gross 1,813; sales 1,300; stock 6,790.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 1,135 bales; gross 1,199; sales 1,100; stock 5,645; exports coastwise 2,179.

MOBILE, September 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 161 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 1,224; exports coastwise 161.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 328 bales; shipments —; sales 274.

CHARLESTON, September 10.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 849 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 2,241; exports coastwise 577.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 10, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 10—Flour—A better feeling prevailed to-day. Jobbers report increased sales; but little change in millers' trade; prices usually firm. We quote fancy $6.00@$7.00; extra family $5.75@$6.00; family $5.25@$5.50; extra $4.60@$4.75. Wheat—The western markets are all firm and advancing. The Chicago figures are well sustained, and 90c was reached in the close by October, the highest prices quoted in some weeks. September opened at 88c and closed at 89⅛c, and as the opening was ⅛c off yesterday's close the gain for that month amounts to 1⅛c. October opened at 88¼, a falling off of ⅛c since yesterday. October's gain was 1⅝c. Receipts to-day amount to 254,625 bushels; shipments 170,761 bushels. The local market, as far as we know, is offering no wheat, though we learned to-day that several cars from Tennessee arrived several days ago; that one had been disposed of at moderate figures, while the remaining two were lost sight of. Tennessee is putting larger stocks on market, but sales are slow on account of prices asked. The prices below are buying prices: Tennessee choice white and amber $1.10@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@$1.05; Georgia choice white and amber 90c@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—There was a moderate advance reported for the Chicago market to-day which resulted in a gain of ⅛c for October. September shows a slight decline. The market during a large portion of the day was subject to no quotable changes. Chicago reports receipts 247,944 bushels; shipments 250,659 bushels. The local market is firm and steady; prices are unchanged and stock is very small; 70c is asked for choice white in sacks; 65c for mixed or yellow. Oats—Stock limited; feed are quoted 45c; seed 50@75c.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.00@$3.25; extra $4.00@$4.75; Rio brands $5.62@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat, southern steady; western lower and steady; southern red $1.06@$1.10; amber $1.11@$1.13; No. 1 Maryland $1.15@$1.15½; No. 2 western winter red spot and September $1.11⅛@$1.11¼; October $1.10¾@$1.10⅞; November $1.11@$1.11⅛; December $1.11⅜@$1.11½. Corn, southern firm; western firmr southern white 56@57; yellow 50; western mixed spot, September, October and November 47¾@47⅞; December 4-@48¼; steamer 45. Oats higher and fairly active; southern 33@35; western white 32@34; western mixed 31@32; Pennsylvania 32@34. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00.

NEW YORK, September 10—Flour rules quiet and firm with a moderately active demand; southern moderately active and steady; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.35@$6.75. Wheat feverish, irregular and unsettled, opening a shade lower and closing a shade firmer with a fair export and more speculative business; ungraded winter red 94@@$1.11¼; No. 3 do $1.09¾@$1.10¼; No. 2 do $1.11@$1.12; No. 1 do $1.12@$1.12½. Corn heavy and ¼c lower; ungraded 46½@48½; No. 2 47@47¼. Oats a shade firmer and moderately active; rejected 31; No. 3 32¼@32¾; No. 2 34; No. 2 white 34½@34¾. Hay, shipping 50. Hops steady and quiet, yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, September 10—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 95½; No. 2 do. 87 cash; No. 3 do. 84¼; rejected 74. Corn unsettled but generally higher; 33½@33⅝ cash; 33⅞ October; 33⅛ bid November; 32⅛ all the year; 33¼@31⅜ May; rejected 32¾. Oats in fair demand but unsettled and lower; 23½ cash; 23¼ September; 24 October; rejected 20½@21. At the close corn was in good demand and a shade higher; 33⅝ September; 34⅛ October. Oats in good demand and a shade higher, 23⅝ September; 24⅛ October.

ST. LOUIS, September 10—Flour fairly active and a shade higher; double extra fall $3.85@$4.10; treble extra fall $4.25@$4.55; family $4.45@$4.55; choice to fancy $4.60@$5.25. Wheat higher and in good demand; No. 2 red fall 93⅝@93⅞ cash; 93¾ September; 94⅛@94¾ October; 95¼@96 November; 95⅞@96⅛ December; No. 3 do. 87¾. Corn inactive and higher; No. 2 mixed 31¾@32 cash; 31¾@31⅞ October; 30½@30⅝ November; 29½ all the year. Oats inactive; No. 2 23½ cash; 23½ October; 23¼@23⅜ November.

LOUISVILLE, September 10—Flour dull; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.50@$4.00; A No. 1 $4.50@$4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 97. Corn steady; white 44; mixed 38. Oats quiet; white 25½; mixed 24.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, September 10, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. SEPT.	WHEAT. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
9:40	88	88¼	[illegible]	4 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:48	88¼	88½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:13	88	88⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:14	88¼	88¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:27	88½	87⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:47	88⅜	89¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:12	88⅜	89⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:24	89⅜	89⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:25	89	89⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1:00	89	89⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1:12	89⅛	89½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:04	89½	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, September 10—Leather—The boot, shoe and leather market is firm, and to-day has been remarkably active. In addition to the large number of merchants now in the city and buying, orders from a distance are not decreasing, and to-day's transactions have been large, and will no doubt show up happy results. The boot and shoe trade has been immense and large lots have been disposed of, as buyers were liberal in their purchases. Our prices, while firm, are still unchanged and we quote hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; goodwhite oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@38c.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Lime—A good and steady business is reported, and the market continues to move along from week to week without much variation. We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 36c; less than car-loads 40c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Paper—September is probably the most active month with paper dealers, though sales during August, September and October show very little variation as far as the volume of business is concerned. Manilla paper No. 1 8¼c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5⅝, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Wool — Continues firm in the east and stocks are large. In some instances advanced prices are asked and obtained. The local market is also firm; stocks very moderate, and an inquiry much in excess of receipts. We quote washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Hay—There is a moderate stock now on market with demand good. We quote choice Timothy $1.20; choice mixed $1.05@$1.10; prime mixed $1.00@$1.05; common mixed 40@45.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Bagging—The sale of bagging to-day has been large, though this branch of trade has been improving in demand for some days. We quote 1¾ lbs 10¾c; 2 lbs 11¼c.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@35c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Hides—The market is firm, but no changes are given. We quote: Dry flint 11c; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½@7.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Wool quiet and very firm; domestic fleece 34@43; pulled 20@40; unwashed 15@34; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Iron Ties—In active request at prices below: pieced $1.65@$1.70; whole ties $2.60.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Peas—Very scarce. We quote stock peas $1.10@$1.25; white peas in poor demand.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Rye—There is a better inquiry of late. We quote at 95c@$1.00.

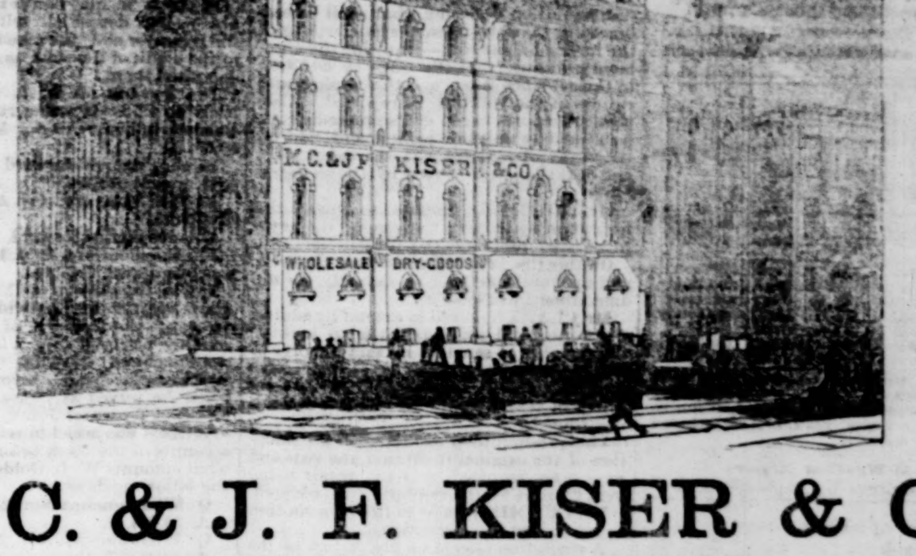
ATLANTA, September 10.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

NEW YORK, September 10—Rosin dull at $1.25@$1.30. Turpentine firm at 25¼@27½.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.00@$1.05 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 75@80c.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, ETC.



M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Notions,

Corner of Pryor and Wall Streets, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

In calling your attention to our House we feel that we hazard nothing in saying that we offer to the trade the largest and best assorted stock of any House in the South, comprising FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE MET, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

FIRST—All our Foreign Goods were bought in Europe, direct from the manufacturers, in person, by our Mr. J. F. KISER, for the ready cash, saving all the discounts; by so doing we are enabled to compete with any House in America. We mention a few of the leading goods in this line: **Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Velvets, Velveteens, Dress Goods, Fronting Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Doylies, Lace Curtains, French, Swiss and Nottingham Laces, Hamburg Edging, Notions, etc.** and we say it with no boastful feeling, that we are the only House in our line, south of Baltimore who import their goods.

SECOND—All of our Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, and Woolens, of every description, together with Domestics, were bought before the advance in prices, so that we are in a condition, in this line, to give the advantages of low prices.

THIRD—Special attention has been given to our NOTION, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT, and we know that we can supply your wants in these lines at prices AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

FOURTH—In the BOOT AND SHOE line, we have to say that our orders for the largest stock, numbering thousands of cases, were placed as EARLY AS THE EARLIEST, and at prices that defy successful competition, and we ask that you give this Department of our business a personal inspection before buying or giving your orders, believing we can make it greatly to your interest. This line is full and complete in every particular.

FIFTH—Our HAT DEPARTMENT is second to none, and embraces a full line of MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S HATS, in every style, also Women's trimmed and untrimmed. We combine all of the above lines in one business, reducing the expense of doing business, which we give our customers the benefit of.

We extend to the Trade a hearty invitation when visiting our city to call upon us and take a look through our stock. We are satisfied that we can convince you of the facts stated and that it is to your financial interest to buy your stock of us. If you do not, will consider you have done us a favor in looking through.

Should you not come in person, send us your orders, to which we will find special attention. Thanking the Trade for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.

322 aug17 d2m

COTTON WAREHOUSE.

R. F. MADDOX. J. W. RUCKER.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

63 Broad Street.

We have associated ourselves together for the purpose of conducting a

COTTON COMMISSION WAREHOUSE & GUANO BUSINESS.

This business is comparatively a new one in this city, as we make the

Storage and Sale of Cotton a Specialty.

Our Commissions will be small compared to the advantage gained to the Shipper. We will be prepared at all times to Make

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

GIVE US A TRIAL. 102 sept9 d2w

Provisions.

ATLANTA, September 10.—This has been an active day in our provision market. The placing of orders was uncommonly large, and, notwithstanding our stock at present is unusually light, receipts from the west are constantly coming in. Clear rib sides are very firm at 5¾c, and in some instances 5⅞ has been asked. Chicago reports September steady and unchanged. October opened and closed at 4.50, these figures being a shade off of yesterday's close. At 10:30 a fall of 17½ points was reported for October, which continued until late in the day. A sudden reaction bore the market up to the closing quotations. This leap for October is rather a singular one, and is not satisfactorily explained. Hog receipts are much larger to day and foot up 15,000. Bacon—Our stock of bacon, with the exception of sugar-cured hams, is very small; sugar-cured hams 10¾@11½c; shoulders 5@5½c, scarce; bright small sides 6½@7½c; plain hams, none quoted; breakfast bacon, strips, 8c. Mess Pork—The mess pork market has been very irregular for several days. Chicago opened at $8.25 for October and closed at $8.32½. These figures are considerably below the range of yesterday's prices. Lard—Chicago reports 5.70 for the opening and closing figures, though the market ranged a shade lower at times during the day. The western markets are quiet. The local market has been very active to-day, but no changes have taken place. Our quotations are held firm, and dealers are rather inclined to complain of short stocks. We quote tierces, leaf, 8½; refined 7½@8; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½.

NEW YORK, September 10—Pork a shade lower and in moderate inquiry; new mess, spot, quoted at $8.90@$8.90. Middles dull and easier, long clear 5.05; short clear 5 5-16; long and short clear 5 3-16. Lard lower and fairly active; prime steam, spot 6.07½@6.20—latter for choice, closing at 6.10; October 6.12½@6.17½.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Provisions firm; Mess pork $9.75. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾@4; clear rib sides 5@5¼; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5⅝. Bacon, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 6; hams 11¼@11¾. Lard, refined in tierces 6¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 10—Pork firm at $8.50. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 7¼; do. keg 8¼. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3⅝; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5¼. Bacon firm; shoulders 3⅞; clear ribs 5.30; clear sides 5.60. Sugar-cured Hams 9@10½.

CHICAGO, September 10—Pork unsettled and lower; $8.30 cash. Lard in fair demand but lower; 5.67½ cash. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 3¼; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 10.—While there is no quotable changes in prices, there is a decided improvement in sales. Coffee—Is firm and steady. We quote old government Java 28@30; Rio 11½@17½. Roasted Coffee—This department of trade has grown very considerably in the past few years, and the volume of business has been large and satisfactory. Our millers have commenced operations on a liberal scale, and should business increase as it has done in previous years, we have reason to predict an active market during the coming fall months. Prices are steady at quotations; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—There is a good demand for sugars to-day, and sales are above an average. We quote: A sugar 9¼; granulated 9½; cut loaf 10; powdered 10, extra C 8¾; yellow 7⅛@8½; New Orleans 7½@9¼. Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In good demand at quotations; Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; reboiled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Prices are firm, especially for low grades of green, which have recently advanced in the east. We quote Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; Imperial and Gunpowder 30@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English Breakfast 30@35. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—There is much improvement in the cracker trade and orders are being received in satisfactory numbers; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Soda—kegs 4c; boxes 5c. Rice—In good demand at quotations; fair 7½; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, September 10—Coffee firm and quiet; Rio quoted at 11¼@15 cargoes; 11½@16¼ job lots. Sugar firm and higher; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅝@6 15-16; prime 6¾@6 15-16; refined very firm and fairly active; standard A 8¾; granulated 8¾; powdered 8¾; crushed 8⅞. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice rather firmly held; Carolina 6½@7¼; Louisiana 6¼@7¼.

BALTIMORE, September 10—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 11¼@15. Sugar active; A soft 8⅝@8¾.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, September 10.—At present our city is thronged with merchants from various sections of this state and the Carolinas, and, while their main object has been pleasure, they have not totally neglected the fair opportunity thus offered of buying in their fall and winter stocks. In no line of trade is the business of Atlanta more thoroughly complete than in her dry goods department, and as many of these goods were purchased before the advance in the east the bargains now offered by our jobbers are well worth considering. These advantages, however, have not been unobserved, and a large portion of our visitors are purchasing liberally, and especially is this the case in the dry goods trade, which denotes an unusual degree of activity. The jobbers are all very busy taking orders, and we are constrained to believe that the present week will be the most active the season will control. Prices rule firm, and the volume of trade is simply immense. The prices below are quotable to-day:

Prints, new designs		6½@7
Prints, past designs		5⅝, 6@6½
Fine brown shirting		3 @
¾ brown shirting, standard		5
⅞ " " "		6
4-4 " sheeting "		7
⅞ " drills "		7½
¾ bleached		4½@ 5
⅞ "		5⅜@ 9
4-4 "		8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs		7½@ 8½
8-oz. " "		10 @10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes		8½@ 9½
Cambrics, sharp		6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress		8 @10
" Feather		13 @18½
Yarns		92½c

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The market is fairly active to-day. Eggs—Are in fair demand with stock light; 14@15c is asked. Butter—Immense stocks now on market and our dealers complain of the dull demand. Such quantities as are now offered here seldom accumulate at this season. Prices are low, and will remain so until there is a change in the condition of the market. We quote choice 14@17c; medium 12@14c; low grades 10@12c. Poultry—Is plentiful and dull; large chickens are selling at 12@14c; medium 10@12c; small 8@9c; ducks in demand at 15c; hens 20c. Sweet Potatoes—Are plentiful, and sales are rather slow. We quote 50@65c per bushel. Irish Potatoes—Stocks are moderate; prices are rather lower. We quote $2.00@$2.75 per bushel, owing to quality and size. Dried Fruit—But little change is yet noticed; receipts are very small, and our dealers seem confident that the general crop will fall below half an average. Buyers are numerous and the following prices are quoted: unpeeled peaches 3@3½c; peeled 9@9½c. Wax—Is weak at 20c. Onions—Are in fair demand at $2.50@$3.00 per barrel. Feathers—Very scarce; choice white geese, new, 45@50c; prime 42½@45; common are very dull at 35@40. Cheese—Market is very well stocked; 8@10c is asked.

BALTIMORE, September 10—Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs steady 14@15.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Prices are firm but unchanged. The amount of trade now being done is satisfactory. We quote: Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.50.

BALTIMORE, September 10—Whisky steady at $1.07@$1.07½.

NEW YORK, September 10—Whisky nominal at $1.06.

LOUISVILLE, September 10—Whisky firm at $1.04.

CHICAGO, September 10—Whisky steady at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, September 10—Whisky weak at $1.05.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The market is very firm and active, and a few very important changes have taken place. Owing to the late heavy advance in the raw material, manufacturers have put up prices to correspond, and the general feeling of the market is such as to warrant a still further advance soon. Nails have been marked up 25 per cent, and to-day are firm at $3.75 for 10d. These figures show a gain of 90 cents in the last 30 days, and mills are behind with orders and higher prices are still looked for. Horse and mule shoes have advanced considerably as our quotations indicate. Rope is also higher. The whole iron market is advancing and very firm, and it is possible at present to foretell the results. The prices below are ruling to-day: Horseshoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 18@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60; good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00; spades $9.50@$12.00; cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@17. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $3.75. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.75.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The market shows improved action to-day. The quotations admit of no change. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 6½@7½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal 90@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@6; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 25@35; opium, gum $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; saltpetre 10@12½c; chloroform 90c@$1.25. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; cod oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 55@60; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 8½@9; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white glue 25@30; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 per case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4c; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75c@$1.00 per dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.50; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 60@70c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, September 10.—Lemons—Stock small; demand light; dealers asking $5.00@$6.00 for repacked. Apples—Are higher and scarce; are now being received; but, owing to the abundant home supplies, the market is dull. Oranges—None. Pineapples—Light demand at $1.50@$2.00 per bunch; none offering. Cocoanuts—None on market, and none offering. Raisins—$2.00@$2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 80@85c. Currants 7½@8c. Citron—20@22c. Figs—15@20c. Almonds—18@20c. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@9c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.50@$1.60 per bushel.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The market is very firm, especially in low grades. The old stock of common grades is about exhausted, and our jobbers say that they cannot be sold at old figures, and it is owing to this fact that we have marked up very common grades about 1c. There is no change in fine goods. We quote very common grades 30@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@62c; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 55c; natural leaf 80c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra 65c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in buckets 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@45c. Snuff—Lorillard's, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's smooth 3-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, September 10.—We quote as follows: Tennessee cattle 2½@3c; common 1½@2c; Georgia raised 1½@2½. Spring lambs 2. Sheep $1.50@$2.00 per head.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The past season has been one of unusual activity in the lumber market and up to the present time no changes are reported. All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring, dried, dressed, tongued and grooved $16.00@$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00@$16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00. Shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, September 10.—There are no changes to note in the retail market. Vegetables are plentiful and in good demand at present. Fruits are in fair supply and in good demand. Grapes are quite plentiful at 20@25c per peck. Grapes—with the exception of scuppernongs the market is about exhausted of home-grown, though foreign grapes are plentiful. Figs are [illegible] quantities. We quote: Sweet Potatoes 30@35c per peck; Irish Potatoes 30@35c per peck; Tomatoes 5c per quart; Eggplant 5c each. Grapes 12½@15c per quart; Cantaloupes none; Green Corn 12½@15c per doz; Beets 5c per bunch; Carrots 5c per bunch; Onions 5c per quart; Cabbage 5@10c each. Poultry—[illegible] Eggs, 17½@20c.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d: in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 10½@10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northeast, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 10, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.21	66	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.33	72	54	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana							
Galveston	30.07	78	82	S. E.	Fresh	.25	Thr't'ng
Indianola	30.04	80	87	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.09	83	79	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.17	77	86	N.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.21	74	63	N.	Gent	.0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.15	79	82	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.29	70	70	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 10, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	58	76	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.18	74	42	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.14	75	40	N. E.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.14	75	40	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.20	68	55	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.21	66	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.188	Maximum ther	.76
Mean daily ther	67.2	Minimum ther	.57
Mean daily humid.	57.0	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "**DOMESTIC**" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
89 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Funeral notice—Octavia Adair.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Royal Arcanum.

Attention, members! To-night at 7½ o'clock sharp, you are requested to meet at your hall. Business of importance will be transacted. Newly elected members are expected to be present to take the degree.

G. S. PRIOR,
sep11 d1t Secretary.

Masonic.

A regular stated Communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., will be held this (Thursday) night, 7:30 p. m. Work in the 2d Degree. All transient brethren and brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to meet with us.

By order of
W.·. HARRISON D. AUSTIN, W.·. M.·.
P.·. M.·. JOHN H. MEAD, Secretary.
sep11 d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 11, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—J. O. Wynn and Oliver Jennings, of Hall county, are in the city.

—M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. have sold $50,000 worth of goods the last three days.

—W. L. Wait, attorney-at-law from Greenville, S. C., came to the city with the Carolina excursion.

—We learn that the sales of one wholesale grocery firm on Alabama street yesterday approximated the handsome figure of $10,000. Hurrah! for the excursion.

—Now that the spirit of investigation has possessed our people, we would advise them to investigate Neuralgine, especially if they suffer with neuralgia or headache. It always cures. Call at Hutchison's and get a bottle.

—M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. were just as busy all yesterday as they could be. Their sales amounted to thousands of dollars. They are fast becoming the leading wholesale merchants of the south.

The Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
September 10, 1879.

Albany circuit	17	Augusta circuit	20
Southwestern circ't.	46	Middle circuit	4
Pataula circuit	20	Ocmulgee circuit	17
Chattahoochee circ't	32	Brunswick circuit	8
Macon circuit	23	Eastern circuit	23
Flint circuit	28	Northern circuit	11
Coweta circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	47
Rome circuit	21		
Cherokee circuit	8		335

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Argument concluded.

No. 11. Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 12. Hull vs. Harris. Complaint, from Worth. Argued. Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error. D. H. Pope, for defendant.

No. 13. Cooper vs. the State. Assault and battery, from Dougherty. Argued. H. Morgan, for plaintiff in error. Wm. Oliver, county solicitor; D. A. Russell, for the State.

No. 14. Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 15. Newman vs. Reagan. Complaint, from Dougherty. Argued. H. Morgan; Lewis Arnheim, for plaintiff in error. D. H. Pope, for defendant.

No. 16. Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 17. Pattison vs. Albany B. & L. association. Complaint, from Dougherty. Argued. D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error. Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

No. 18. Jones et al. vs. Watson. Mortgage, from Dougherty. Argued. Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error. Wooten & Jones, for defendant.

No. 19. Keaton vs. Forrester, administrator. Claim, from Dougherty. Argued. L. P. D. Warren; H. Morgan; Strozer & Smith, for plaintiff in error. Vason & Davis; W. T. Jones, for defendant.

No. 20. Dupon et al. vs. Nichols et al. Ejectment, from Dougherty. D. A. Vason; C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error. R. F. Lyon; Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Wooten: court adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Police Inspection.

Yesterday morning the police force of Atlanta was assembled in front of the police headquarters for the purpose of holding an inspection. The board of commissioners was present and inspected the uniforms of the men. It was decided by the commissioners that the members shall at once purchase their winter uniforms, which shall consist of a full suit and overcoat. These suits will cost about $65 each, and will be made up in most substantial style. The men have been instructed to have their uniforms completed by the 10th of October, when another inspection is ordered to take place.

Real Estate Sale.

Colonel G. W. Adair sold yesterday 26 lots on the hill east of the city, being the block bounded by Houston and Ellis streets, for $3,000. The lots were sold to different parties, mostly as speculative investments. The same property was sold three years ago for $110, and the purchaser thought he had a poor bargain—so poor indeed that he induced the vendor to take it back. The original owner held it until yesterday, when he parted with it as we have stated.

Russian Matters.

BERLIN, September 10.—Russia has offered to restore to China the northeast portion of the occupied territory provided Kirghiz Nomad, who fled to China, be returned.

The Russian papers have resumed their attacks on Germany with increased virulence.

The czar has declined to allow Gortschakoff to retire.

It is now stated that many persons were drowned during the recent inundation at St. Petersburg.

Copyists Wanted.

Six good, rapid long-hand copyists can find remunerative employment by applying to the undersigned at the Senate Chamber at 9 a. m. or 1 p. m., this day.

SAM. W. SMALL,
sep11 d1t Official Stenographer.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SIXTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 10.—The senate met according to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

The Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN offered prayer.

The roll was called and the journal read.

The unfinished business was resumed, viz:

A resolution declaring what shall be embraced in the daily stenographic reports of the impeachment trial—requiring the argument of counsel on both sides, in addition to the evidance taken, and the opinions and rulings of the court, to be reported. Also, that the report of each day's proceedings be published by the state printer and laid on the desks of senators the succeeding day, and that the proof be read by the stenographer.

Mr. HOLCOMBE proposed to amend the resolution by striking therefrom "the argument of counsel on both sides."

On this the yeas and nays were required, and the vote was yeas 17, nays 22. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. CLARKE moved to amend by adding the words "and senators" so as to include the speeches of senators in said reports of daily proceedings. The yeas and nays were required on this proposition and resulted in yeas 13, nays 27. So this amendment was lost.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the original resolution, the yeas and nays were required, and the result being yeas 23, nays 17, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. CUMMING gave notice of a motion to reconsider this resolution.

A resolution offered by Mr. TISON, of the 10th, inviting to seats on the floor of the senate Hon. David A. Vason, Captain R. Hobbs and Hon. W. T. Jones was passed.

Bills to amend the charter of Carrollton; to provide for a board of commissioners of roads and revenue for the counties of Emanuel, Marion and Johnson, and to allow the commissioners of Newton county to assess an additional tax to pay the debt of that county, were read the second time.

A bill to incorporate the Athens Transfer railroad company, and a bill to repeal an act limiting the per centage of taxes above the state tax in Jackson county to fifty per cent were read the first time, the first referred to the committee on corporations, and the latter to the committee on local and special bills.

The senate then resumed its session as a court of impeachment, the CHIEF JUSTICE presiding and the parties before the court.

The MANAGERS tendered in evidence a certified statement of the treasurer in relation to the insurance fund, showing for what year received, when paid into the treasury, and amounts paid.

From this it appeared that the total amount paid into the treasury for the years 1878 and 1879, of insurance taxes, was $10,849.73; Total amount for same years of insurance fees was $6,666.71. Of the former sum there was paid into the treasury by the comptroller-general on the 31st of July, 1879, as collected for the year 1878, the sum of $7,460.79; and of insurance taxes at same date, and also for the year 1878, the sum of $1,925. This evidence shows the retention of an aggregate of moneys collected on account of insurance of $9,385.79, the same having been paid to the comptroller during the year 1878, and, as shown by statement mentioned, paid by him into the treasury on the 31st of July, 1879.

The MANAGERS then tendered some 90 fi. fas. issued against the lands of Rondo & Co., and Fox & Co., which were furnished by the comptroller on demand. These were transferred to D. Lot, agent, (as appears from the indorsement thereon) on the 5th of November, 1877. These were all of the fi. fas. against the lands of R. & Co., and F. & Co., which had been returned to the comptroller's office.

Mr. W. A. Wright was recalled for examination by the MANAGERS, and was asked what records in regard to the wild lands were kept in the wild land bureau.

In answer to this question witness mentioned first that two books are kept on the subject of wild lands, one being a record of all the wild land fi. fas., sent direct to sheriffs; the other a record of all wild land fi. fas. transferred, and the two consolidated show the entire transactions concerning wild land fi. fas.

Witness was handed the fi fas issued against the lands of R. & Co. and F. & Co before tendered in evidence and asked whether on examination of the proper and regular record of fi fas issued there was any entry of these?

Counsel for respondent, at this juncture, conceded that there was no such entry of these fi fas on the regular record for that purpose of fi fas sent to sheriffs. Counsel also conceded that they are not on the record of transferred fi fas.

Te books described by witness were tendered in evidence.

Witness was asked to look upon the stub book containing stubs of receipts for taxes on wild lands for 1874 and to state whether any entries relating to the lands of R. & Co. and F. & Co. were to be found therein. Also, to examine for the same purpose the stub book of 1875.

Witness stated that he found on the stub book for 1875, at date of 14th June, the stubs of receipts to Rondo & Co., New York, and Fox & Co., Baltimore, for the tax of 1874.

Witness was asked whether the name of D. Lott, agent, appeared on said stubs in connection with the said lots of R. & Co. and F. & Co? A. It does not so appear.

Q. Does the entry on the stubs referred to, correspond with the entry on the record of unreturned wild lands?

A. It does, with the exception that on the record the name of D. Lott, agent, appears, and does not appear on the stubs.

The stub books of receipts for wild land taxes for 1874 and 1875, were then tendered as evidence.

Witness was requested to examine the stub books for 1877, about November 5th, and state whether he saw, about that date, any receipts in favor of Rondo & Co., and F. & Co.

He answered that two receipts appear at above date, and neither of these are to R. & Co., or F. & Co.

This book (stub book of receipts for wild land taxes for 1877) was tendered in evidence.

Witness was asked whether, on any other regular record in the wild land bureau except the record of unreturned wild lands, there is any record of fi. fas. taxes or costs, concerning the lands of R. & Co. and F. & Co.

(This unreturned book of wild lands excepted is, that on which the original entries of "Rondo & Co.—Paid," and "Fox & Co.—Paid," appear with the addition of "D. Lott, agent," which was affixed subsequently, as stated on yesterday, by Mr. James M. Goldsmith.

The witness answered that on no other book but the record excepted in question did any entry of taxes, fi. fas. or costs relating to said lands appear. (The stub books were not included as records in the inquiry.)

Is Mr. J. M. Goldsmith still in the employ of the comptroller-general?

A. He is.

Witness stated that from personal knowledge he could not fix the time at which the entry of "D. Lott, agent," was added to the original entry of "Rondo & Co.—Paid," and "Fox & Co.—Paid."

Mr. Jno. W. Renfroe, treasurer, was then put upon the witness stand by the managers.

Witness was asked to state what occurred in the treasury about the last of July, between him and the respondent.

(This question relates to the illegal detention of insurance moneys by respondent.)

Witness answered that when engaged in making up a statement for the committee of thirteen of the house investigating the conduct of the comptroller-general the respondent came into his office. Witness told respondent of what he was doing and respondent informed him that he desired to pay some money into the treasury. Witness told him the committee required the statement in twenty minutes. Respondent then retired and returned soon, paying into the treasury about $12,000. The payments set out in statement (exhibited to witness) show the amounts of the payments then made and on what accounts—$7,460.79 being for insurance taxes collected in 1878, and the remainder of the sum paid being for insurance fees.

Part of this sum was paid in money and part by check. Check, as he believes, was for $10,000 signed by V. R. Tommey, and was on Georgia banking and trust company. Balance, as stated, was paid in money. Check was shown to witness and verified as the one given as above stated.

Mr. V. R. Tommey, next introduced by the managers, stated that he was president of the Georgia banking and trust company of this city; that he drew the check (exhibited) for $10,000, in favor of cash, and delivered it to John Goldsmith, brother of the comptroller-general—thinks he made a mistake in dating the same. It bears date of 28 July, when he thinks it should have been dated the 30th or 31st of July last. It was given with the understanding that the money was to be paid back in a few days. The check was for the benefit of W. L. Goldsmith but delivered to John Goldsmith. A note signed by W. L. Goldsmith and endorsed by James M., J. H. and J. W. Goldsmith, was given for the amount of the draft—the note payable at sight without grace. The note was given simultaneously with delivery of check. The note bears date July 31, 1879.

The note and check were tendered in evidence by the managers.

The note was marked "paid," and the check was punched to indicate payment.

J. M. Patton, cashier of the Georgia banking and trust company, was then introduced by the MANAGERS.

Witness stated that he had been connected with this bank as assistant cashier and cashier since January 1876. The bank was established in 1869. W. L. Goldsmith has some stock in this bank; keeps an account there as Washington L. Goldsmith. (The check in question exhibited to witness.) Was deposited, witness thinks, by the treasurer and the amount thereof went to the credit of the state on its general fund deposited there.

The account of W. L. Goldsmith goes back to 1872. It was a running account. Balance to his credit for March, 1874, was $9,674.96.

Balance brought forward from February, 1874, was $1,330.19.

Balance to his credit in August, 1878, was $11,760.45.

Balance carried forward, $9,588.78.

For the month of July, 1879, his account was overdrawn, $977.44.

It was the custom of the comptroller to draw against his individual account in favor of the treasurer of the state. No account has been kept with him as comptroller-general since his (witness) connection with the bank, except for the period when he served as treasurer after the removal of Treasurer Jones.

Witness was asked to refer to the book of accounts of the bank before him, and state what amounts W. L. Goldsmith drew for at the following dates:

Q What amount Nov. 24, 1877?
A. $4,004.40.
Q What amount Nov. 2, 1878?
A. $4,240.57.
Q What amount September 10th, 1878?
A. $1,250.00.
Q What amount September 26, 1878?
A. $1,387.53.
Q What amount January 16, 1879?
A. $2,275.93.

Witness stated that he had no personal knowledge of the mistake referred to by Mr. Tommey in date of check. The transactions of each day are consolidated daily. Checks are frequently withheld from presentation or deposit beyond the day on which they are drawn.

Stated on cross-examination that W. L. Goldsmith owned only two shares of stock of said bank, valued at $100.00 each.

Q. When was the note which was given for the check paid?

A. It was paid the day after the check was deposited in the bank, and the same was deposited either on the 31st of July or the 1st of August, 1879.

W. B. Sapp, sheriff of Dodge county, Georgia, was introduced by the managers to show the illegal delegation of duties imposed by law on the comptroller-general. He stated that he was the sheriff of Dodge county. Had two sales of wild land under tax fi fas, one on first Tuesday in January, 1878, the other February 5, 1878. Amount of both sales aggregated $8,824, besides the costs of advertising, his costs as sheriff, and the percentage allowed him as sheriff on amount of sales. Turned this sum ($8,824) to the transferees of fi fas who claimed to be the owners of land sold and to other claimants who were not transferees. Retained about $1 as cost of advertising on each lot, and $2 as sheriff's costs on each lot sold, and, also, the usual per centage on the sum for which the lands were sold. The amount paid over to the claimants of the land was the aggregate balance of sales after deducting the costs stated.

Q. By what rule did you turn over this balance to claimants?

A. In obedience to instructions from the comptroller-general.

Q. What evidence did claimants exhibit as to their rights to the land?

A. Deeds of various descriptions—some from the United States courts and some quit claims.

A circular letter of the comptroller-general was exhibited to witness bearing date of Nov. 1, 1877; also a circular letter of the comptroller-general bearing date of Nov. 14, 1877. Both letters were recognized as received by witness.

Q. Did any part of the excess over the costs mentioned reach the comptroller-general's office?

A. Not a cent, sir, I think.

Cross-examined:

Is still sheriff; has been ruled by comptroller-general for this fund (paid over to claimants); was ruled at the May term of superior court 1878; rule is still pending; solicitor-general of the circuit is managing the case for comptroller-general.

Question by Mr. CABANISS:

You were instructed by the comptroller-general to pay the excess to the owners of the land. Why did you pay it to the transferees?

A. Because they claimed to be the owners. (Witness afterwards explained that all of the lands sold were not claimed by transferees, and that when it was not claimed by a transferee he paid the excess to the claimant, taking his bond as directed in circular letter of comptroller-general.)

Q Who were the transferees that claimed land?

A. W. T. McArthur, J. W. Griffin, Daniel Lott and Brown & Harrell.

W. T. McArthur received $4,500.00.
Brown & Harrell received $1,024.00.
Daniel Lott received $2,500.00.
J. W. Griffin received $8,000.00.

Witness stated that M. E. Dodge purchased 19 lots, W. T. McArthur 55, J. W. Griffin 8, J. L. Coleman 1 and M. H. & S. E. Barkwell 1.

Here the court adjourned until 3:30 o'clock p.m.

The senate resumed its session for legislative purposes, but without transacting any other business adjourned until 3:25 p.m.

At 3:25 o'clock p.m. the senate convened, but transacted no business.

At 3:30 p.m. the court of impeachment resumed its session, the CHIEF JUSTICE presiding and the parties at the bar of the court.

W. B. Sapp was recalled by the MANAGERS.

Q. Did you pay over any moneys from the sales referred to to the comptroller-general?

A. None.

Q. Were all the lots that you sold claimed?

A. They were.

Q. Were titles exhibited to every lot claimed by the party claiming and to whom you paid the excess?

A. Yes.

The MANAGERS tendered a printed copy of a letter written by comptroller-general to the members of the wild land committee.

Counsel for respondent objected to this letter as evidence, unless it embrace an indorsement attached to the original with the signatures of Messrs. MAUND and CANDLER.

Senator CANDLER was sworn as a witness and stated that the letter tendered was substantially a copy of the original presented to him, and addressed to the wild land committee, that it was handed to him by Mr. MAUND, a member of the committee, who at the time stated that the comptroller-general thought the report of the committee in some particulars did him injustice and desired the members of the committee to sign the paper handed to him. He was impressed with the conviction that the request was right and placed his signature to the paper as requested with that of Mr. MAUND. He did the act hastily and when he learned that an effort to bribe the committee was charged he looked into the paper signed more closely and saw that it was unjust in one respect to the chairman of the committee and on maturer consideration he would not have signed it. He went immediately to the comptroller-general and demanded the paper which was given him—that he afterwards took it to THE CONSTITUTON office and placed it in the hands of a gentleman there to be handed Colonel Howell for publication. It was lost or destroyed, and since that day he has not seen it. Thinks the following a correct copy of the document signed, except that it has not the signatures of Mr. MAUND and himself:

"To the Chairman and Members of the Wild Land Committee—Gentlemen: I know that to have you repair a wrong unintentionally done me in your report, it is only necessary that I should bring to your attention the fact that such wrong has been committed. In your investigation as members of the wild land committee, I have cooperated with you by every means in my power to bring out all the facts connected with the transfer of fi. fas. and the sales of wild lands. There is no circumstance within my knowledge that I have not freely communicated, and, as far as my personal acts are concerned, I have disclosed to you, without reservation, every act of my administration; for I was more interested than you possibly could be, that your investigation should be full and complete, as I knew that its results would completely vindicate me from any complicity in doubtful transactions; and while your report was intended to have this effect, the omission of your chairman to embody certain amendments adopted by the committee, and to which I will hereafter make reference, subjects me to the criticism of the censurious; and while as a private person I might be indifferent to their censure, as a public officer I cannot afford to leave a 'loop whereon my enemies might hang a doubt.'

"I do not propose to discuss the legality of the transfers or the recommendation which you make to declare them void, because these recommendations are concurred in by a majority of your committee, and because, if they are valid no legislation can make them void; and is they are void, no legislation can make them valid. The law of 1874 fixes their status, and what that is the courts, I presume, will determine in reference to the law as it then existed. Being doubtful myself as to the transfers, I applied to the attorney-general and acted on his opinion. If the transfers are declared void by the courts, I shall have no sympathy with any one except such bona fide purchasers as may have been, under the opinion of the attorney-general, misled in the investment of their money. Beyond this, I shall rejoice with the committee in defeating of any frauds that may have been perpetrated by any one.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

300 Rolls Carpets, embracing Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Plys and and Ingrains of all grades,

Just Received and Offered at Great Bargains,

TILL WE MOVE INTO OUR

New Extension on 15th Sept.

CALL AND EXAMINE THIS STOCK. PATTERNS ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.

19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

The portion of your report that does not express what I understood to be the views of a majority is the omission to state that it was in evidence that before the appointment of your committee, I had taken official action, through the solicitor-general, in Dodge and Montgomery counties, to compel the sheriffs, by rule, to account for the entire sales in those counties, less the legal costs and amount of taxes paid to the state by the transferees, and at the time of your investigation it was in evidence that I had directed rules to be issued against every sheriff who had failed to make proper returns. In doing this, I had exhausted my power as comptroller, and if any unnecessary delay has occurred the fault, if fault there be, is in the judiciary, and not in my department. These views, I understood, were concurred in by a majority of your committee, and were to be embodied in the report. If these facts were stated I should have no complaint, but their omission leave an inference that I had left undone what I ought to have done in order to compel an accountability by the sheriffs.

"Another fact, in evidence and omitted, is that there is no evidence of any owner of a lot having suffered, or of having even complained that the excess of sales over cost and taxes had in any instance been paid to any one other than himself, or that any owner had applied to the comptroller for such excess and failed to receive it. Again, the report refers to my having redeemed fi fas. from transferees, to the amount of $8,176.23, without any warrant from the governor.

"The evidence and my statement shows that this was not public money, but was money received by the comptroller from transferees of fi. fas. in consequence of improved lands being by mistake returned by several receivers as wild lands. Misled by these returns, I issued fi. fas. under the wild land act, and received for them $8,176.23. The mistakes being discovered the fi. fas. thus issued against improved lands as wild lands, were found to be illegal: were ordered returned by me, were returned and cancelled, and the money received by me as comptroller by mistake on fi. fas. issued without authority of law, was returned by me to the parties from whom it was received. It never became public money; it was received by authority of no law enacted by the legislature. It was money received on void fi. fas. issued by mistake; and if they had not been called in and cancelled, sales would have been made under them involving innocent parties in expensive litigation. The $10,176.06 is subject to costs due the comptroller, and the balance is held under the wild land act subject to demand from the owners. 'The surplus,' not called for in a reasonable time, will be covered in the treasury as the $3,699.72 reported to the committee.

"I also understood that the committee agreed to report, instead of what was reported, that 'after thorough investigation, nothing could be found to implicate the comptroller-general, directly or indirectly, in any fraud or speculation whatsoever.'

"All these facts are borne out by the evidence and my statement before the committee, and I understood were to be covered by the report. They have been omitted, and as the omission subjects the report to misconstruction, I ask you respectfully to indicate by your concurrence in this statement, the truths of the facts set forth.

"I make this request because I feel confident that it will be your pleasure to do for me this act of justice. W. L. GOLDSMITH."

"We, the undersigned, concur in the facts set forth in the above statement. July 10th, 1879."

The court ruled that the copy of the lost document might be established, embracing the fact of the signatures appended thereto, by parol evidence and might be considered as tendered under this ruling, whereupon it was so tendered by the managers.

The MANAGERS then introduced the Hon. LEWIS STRICKLAND, representative of the county of Clinch, to establish the fact of an attempt to bribe.

Is the representative of Clinch county; was a member of the joint wild land committee of the present general assembly. Can't say that any propositions were made to induce me to sign a paper, but inferred that it was.

The substance of his testimony was that on a certain day, probably two or three days before the wild land report was submitted, he went into the office of the comptroller, and there met Mr. H. P. Wright and Mr. J. M. Goldsmith. That soon after entering the office the former asked him if he wanted to make $100. He replied, yes, if he could do so honorably, and asked (Wright) how he could do it. H. P. Wright replied, "Oh, you know how, but I don't know how I could get the $100 to you," and asked, "Are you going to sign that paper?" This he said in a low tone of voice. He was setting down and witness went over to him. He did not mention any particular paper. Think a day or two before he (H. P. Wright) asked him to sign a paper headed, "To the chairman and members of the wild land committee." "Has seen the paper referred to published since. [Shown letter printed in wild land report and said it was something similar to the paper presented to him by H. P. Wright.] Says the paper was written on legal paper; stated that injustice had been done W. L. Goldsmith by the report of the wild land committee, and asked that I sign in justice to him, Goldsmith.

W. L. Goldsmith came into the office during conversation with H. P. Wright. Don't remember that he said more than "Good morning" as he entered. H. P. Wright and W. L. Goldsmith went into another room—remained awhile. H. P. Wright came out first, then W. L. Goldsmith, who asked me if I intended to sign that paper. I replied that I had signed one in conflict with it and expected to adhere to it. He then asked my objections to signing it. I replied that I objected to the whole of it. He stated that he had been approached before on the same subject by H. P. Wright and several times by W. L. Goldsmith. This occurred on Wednesday before the supplemental report of the wild land committee was presented (on Friday) to the house.

On his cross-examination he stated that he had no special reason for going into the comptroller's office that morning, and that he was not there by appointment.

While in the office read the paper he was asked to sign, returned it after reading it either to H. P. Wright or W. L. Goldsmith, thinks to the latter. H. P. Wright went out of the office after he and W. L. Goldsmith returned from the room into which they had retired; saw H. P. Wright after leaving the room; saw him at the door of the secretary of state's office, and asked him to tell him how he could make the $100.00. Wright said, "No, I will see you later." He has never told him how it could be made. Witness stated that his business was diversified, being a merchant, a trader generally and a note-shaver.

Counsel for respondent presented several letters written by the witness to the comptroller-general asking that certain tax fi fas be retained, etc., in one of which the request seems to have been withdrawn and the purpose declared to await the selection and purchase of fi fas until they should be placed in the hands of the sheriffs. Here witness explained that he wrote the letters at the request of another party, and that he had no intention to purchase fi fas on wild land on his own account.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m., and the senate until 9 o'clock a.m.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read.

Mr. YANCEY moved to suspend the rules for the consideration of the county court bill. Lost.

The call of the roll of counties for new matter was dispensed with for the day.

Mr. MYNATT offered a resolution to allow members mileage for the extra session. Referred to committee on finance.

THE GEOLOGICAL BILL.

The unfinished business was the consideration of the bill to re-establish the geological bureau. The committee of the whole had reported adversely on this bill. On the adoption of the report Mr. LIVINGSTON called the yeas and nays. The yeas were 79 and the nays 51; so the adverse report was agreed to and the bill lost.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to carry out the provisions of the constitution relative to furnishing maimed confederate soldiers with artificial limbs.

Mr. RIDEN moved to amend by providing $100 for all soldiers who lost an eye.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, raised the point that the amendment was unconstitutional, as limbs only were authorized.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. MILLER did not think the bill just as it stood and offered an amendment to it, providing that each soldier buy his own artificial limbs.

Mr. MILNER occupied the chair.

Mr. STROTHER appealed to the house for the bill as an act of justice to the wounded soldiery of the south.

Mr. PAINE thought it would be better to give the soldiers the money instead of limbs.

Mr. IRVINE opposed the amendment to give a commutation for lost limbs.

Mr. MILLER explained his amendment as meaning that the soldier may buy his limbs and then look to the state for compensation; but the state cannot pay him one cent more than the limb cost him, no matter how cheap it was.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment providing that the soldiers might take money instead of limbs.

Mr. FORT favored this amendment.

Mr. HANKS did not think the amendment was constitutional.

Mr. COOK favored the amendment of Mr. WILSON.

Mr. MYNATT thought there was no constitutional difficulty in the way of furnishing money instead of limbs.

As the bill contemplated the appropriation of money it was considered in a committee of the whole, with Mr. MILNER in the chair.

Mr. McWHORTER moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass. Agreed to.

Mr. MILNER then made the report.

Mr. MILLER's amendment was considered. On its adoption the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 23 and the nays 98. So it was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. WILSON was agreed to.

The bill passed by 114 yeas to 5 nays.

The report of the committee of conference on the differences of the house and senate on the bill to exempt certain persons from jury duty was adopted.

The judiciary committee made a report.

By request of Mr. PAINE senate bill 202 fixing the time of holding the superior courts of Chatham, Bullock, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty and McIntosh counties, was taken up and read the second time.

A bill to prevent railroad companies from pooling their earnings was tabled.

A bill to declare certain acts of laborers in procuring supplies criminal. The committee offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr POPE moved to table the bill. Lost.

Mr. STROTHER offered a proviso.

After some discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. LUFFMAN, of Murray.

The enrolling committee submitted a report, which was read.

A bill to prohibit the employment of minors without the written consent of parent or guardian.

Mr. DANIEL moved to amend by making it penal to retain a minor in employment after notice, and not for simply employing a minor.

Mr. HUMBER spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

Mr. FORT urged the importance of the bill.

Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton, offered an amendment making it necessary for the parent or guardian to prove his rights. Lost.

The bill then passed by substitute as amended.

A bill providing for the compensation of the commissioners of the county of Mitchell was passed.

A bill to amend the code in reference to pay of non-resident witnesses was passed.

A bill to charter the Skidaway Narrows canal company. Passed.

A bill to relieve Wm. Rich, of Fulton county, from a bond given to the city court. The finance committee reported against the passage of the bill.

Mr. MYNATT moved that the house disagree to the report.

Mr. HUTCHINS spoke in favor of the adverse report.

Mr. KENDRICK moved to adjourn to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The house so adjourned.

WEDDING BELLS.

Three Couples Venture on the Matrimonial Sea.

Last night at 7 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church, Mr. Walter A. Taylor was married to Miss Alice May Lowry, daughter of Mr. William Lowry; all of this city. The attendants were:

Mr. O. J. Smith and Miss Lelia Lowry.

Mr. J. W. Rankin and Miss Blanche Rood.

Mr. Herbert H. Brown and Miss Jennie Hammond.

Mr. Willis Ragan and Miss Kittie Peters.

The beautiful church bloomed in tasteful decorations and was filled with the many friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., with an impressiveness worthy its deep import.

After the ceremony the bridal party and the relatives of the bride and groom assembled at the hospitable residence of the bride's father, where three happy, golden hours sped by to leave no regret save that of their rapid flight.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor expressed their hearty congratulations and attested their interest by the bestowal of a rich variety of bridal presents, whose beauty, taste and magnificence were highly admired. This morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Taylor and his wife will leave for Louisville. Miss Lowry has graced Atlanta society with those charms which her friends hold so dear and which all who knew her admired. Mr. Taylor is known as one of the truest, most reliable and most successful of all the young business men of Atlanta. It was a happy union, and it is a pleasure to join our sincere congratulations with those which spoke in many a tone of love, with those deeper feelings of joy resting unuttered in many hearts—all foretokening the joy which we trust the radiant future holds in rich abundance for these young lives on which the present so sweetly smiles.

Last night the Third Baptist church was packed to its utmost capacity with an audience all anxiety to witness a double marriage. Mr. DeWitt Tate and Miss Jennie Buchanan, Mr. John E. Buchanan and Miss Isabella Read were the parties who, on this most interesting occasion, joined hearts and hands for life.

The Rev. H. F. Buchanan performed the ceremony in a beautiful and impressive manner.

It was indeed a lovely sight—these two glorious brides decked in purest white, their brows gracefully wreathed with orange blossoms, their heads slightly bowed, leaning upon the arms of those manly young grooms, and standing amid a circle of splendid looking attendants, thus pledging themselves to love, honor and obey on this side of the grave. If a single marriage be a blessing, surely that was a double blessing. The following were the attendants: Mr. W. C Grubb and Miss Dora Bryan, Mr. W. M. Cheshire and Miss Annie Churchill, Mr. Luke Finn and Miss Lula Emmerson, Mr. Chris Rauschenburg and Miss Ellen Sparks. After the ceremony the bridal party and a few intimate friends of the family repaired to the residence of Mr. J. W. Buchanan, who had just given up son and daughter, sister and brother, to happiness, and enjoyed a most beautiful and elegant wedding supper.

THE CONSTITUTION congratulates the quartette on their happy double union, and wishes them a long and happy life.

Lamp Needed.

We notice that for some time past there has been no lamp at the southwest corner of Hunter and Broad streets. It is a locality where a lamp has long been used and is much needed.

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

For the Fair.

Colonel Tom W. Davis, of Greenville, S. C., is coming to our fair with nearly a dozen of his famous flyers. Colonel Davis is one of the most successful racers in the country.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP — Delicious. — Ask your grocer for it. Trade supplied by A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building, Alabama St., Atlanta. 131 sep9 d6t

Clean the Streets.

Why can't the streets be kept clean? That's what our tax-burdened citizens would like to know. When the human system needs cleansing, take Mott's Liver Pills. Let the street commissioners try them.
sep10 d&w1w

Toys, Toys.

Call on Jack & Holland for all kinds of new toys. 585 aug31-tf

OUR VISITORS.

The Reception of Our South Carolina Visitors.

The Carolina merchants were as busy as a hive of bees yesterday purchasing goods and perfecting business arrangements for getting their winter supplies. As may be imagined, nearly all of the business done by them was with the wholesale firms of the city. During the entire day these stores were crowded with merchants, and thousands of dollars of every description of merchandise was sold to them. It is estimated that since the arrival of the Carolina merchants that the wholesale firms of Atlanta have sold to them alone over

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

worth of goods. They were agreeably surprised at the prices and were favorably impressed with the dealings of our merchants

Many of our visitors have been heard to remark that Atlanta prices are as low as those of New York or Philadelphia, and that in future they will come to Atlanta instead of going north when they wish to purchase their stock. It is said that some of our wholesale merchants have sold more goods than they can pack up in a week.

The excursion is composed of the very best merchants of the Carolinas. Nearly all of them have paid cash for their goods, taking advantage of a liberal discount which is offered by the merchants of Atlanta.

A few of the excursionists went home yesterday, while the great bulk of them will remain in Atlanta several days longer.

Last night the military bands of the city discoursed some fine music at the Kimball and Markham. These concerts were given complimentary to the excursionists who, we are glad to see, enjoyed them very much.

Thanks Expressed.

ATLANTA, GA., September 10.—Editors Constitution: As members of the excursion which came to your city from the Carolinas on yesterday, we desire to express our thanks to the authorities of the Air-Line railway and to the members of the chamber of commerce for the many courtesies which have been extended to us in order to make our trip to the gate city an occasion of pleasure and enjoyment. This occasion forges another link in the chain which binds Carolinians and Georgians together in one common band. May the pleasant relations which now exist between our states long continue. When we say that our trip has been a pleasant one in every respect, we know that we speak the sentiments of

ALL THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The Right Line—Let Us Pursue It.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A long list of prospective candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, (besides the probable "tied outs" for an independent run) is announced through the press, but that list is defective in this: that it fails to put in an appearance for Senator Holcombe. Now, Bill Tumlin has issued his bull, not in meeting it is true, but he has shot off his mouth on the streets of this city, (and Bill knows of course whereof he swears, for bad words do sometimes escape the lips of the said William) and Bill says most emphatically that Colonel Holcombe will be the next governor. But I submit there might be some mistake in this). the result of a Georgia election being one of the uncertainties of life. In this our "hind sights are better than our fore sights." In a scrub race where there are so many "entries" to mind, the result of the theory must be a little mixed. My private opinion, given with great deliberation is, that the "longest pole will knock down the 'simmons," and an accurate measurement of those prospectives has not yet been made. The present incumbent went into office with a majority never before obtained in any former contested nomination or election; and his measurement was accurately taken, and he has come up to the full measure of the expectation of his friends, and the sound policies enumerated in his first message to the general assembly. The tongue of slander and calumny has been busy of late with the name and fame of Governor Colquitt, but it is generally understood that it is "much ado about nothing." Governor Colquitt may not be nominated, nor elected, by so large a majority, as he was in 1876, yet that the people, the real sovereigns, desire the present incumbent to be his own successor despite the sayings, actings and productions of certain interested politicians, is, to my mind, a certainty beyond a peradventure. It is due to the governor in view of these slanders and calumnies that he should again come before the people for an indorsement of his administration. That he will be triumphantly indorsed is the opinion of

GEORGIA.

The Maryland Greenbackers.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—The state convention of the greenback labor party met in this city to day. Of twenty-three counties nine were represented, seven by one delegate each, two by three each and Baltimore city by nineteen. After the appointment of the usual committees on credentials and resolutions a platform was adopted embodying the resolutions of previous greenback convention regarding national paper money, etc. Howard Meeks, of Kent county, was nominated for governor.

A Kentucky Stain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, September 10 — Accounts have reached this city of a fresh outbreak in Carter county, Kentucky, between the Underwood and Holbrook families. Last Friday Squire Holbrook was shot and killed by a party in ambush, and on Monday following one of the Underwoods was shot by a member of the Holbrook faction. Both parties are reported arming for further bloodshed.

The Wisconsin Ticket.

MADISON, WIS., September 10.—The democratic convention has finally nominated Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, for governor. Mr. Mitchell is now in Europe, and some doubt is entertained as to his acceptance. Wm. F. Vilas, who was put in nomination for lieutenant-governor with the understanding that he accept the first place if Mitchell declined to run, positively refused to serve, and George H. King was subsequently selected with Samuel Ryan as candidate for secretary of state.

Discontented Labor.

JEFFERSON, IND., September 10.—The Ohio car works moulders have struck, asking an increase from $2 to $2.25.

LONDON, September 10.—The cotton operatives of Ashton at a large meeting last night resolved to strike to-morrow.

FALL RIVER, September 10.—The striking spinners has issued a second appeal for aid.

A French Benefit.

PARIS, September 10.—The France-American union intends organizing for a grand fete, the proceeds of which is to be divided among the families of the victims of yellow fever in the Mississippi valley.

Cook Wanted.

A good and reliable woman to do cooking for a family. To one well recommended liberal wages will be paid. Apply to-day at 18 Formwalt St., corner of Fair.
sep11 d1t

Baskets. Baskets.

If you want school baskets, ladies' work baskets, all kinds of nice baskets, call on Jack & Holland. 585 aug31-tf

Music.

The 13th Infantry band plays every afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the camp near Peachtree street. The concerts are always excellent and largely attended.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

Books now open. Call and settle. No. 11 East Alabama street.

S. R. HOYLE,
000 sep11 d4t Tax Collector.

Finest confectioneries in the south, just received at Jack & Holland's.
5 6 aug31-tf

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

Liver pills contain arsenic: "BLACK-DRAUGHT" is as harmless as tea or coffee.
For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
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SUPERIOR

MAKE AND STYLE.

CHEMISES.

Good quality 35c, with Edge, 40c.
Edging and Inserting 45c and 50c.
Very handsome Puffing and Edging 55c.
Extra fine Edging and Inserting 65c, 70c and up.

DRAWERS.

6 Tucks and Edge 40c.
6 Tucks and Double Edge, 45c.
12 Tucks, 45c.
7 Tucks and Edge, 50c.
6 Tucks, hem and wide Edging, 65c.
8 Tucks, Hem, Edging and Inserting, 70c.
11 Tucks and very handsome Edging, 85c.
6 Tucks, very handsome Edging and Inserting, $1.05.
Handsome Night Dresses 60c, 65c—very handsome.
36 Tucks, Ruffling and Edging, 90c, 95c.
Extra fine from $1.15 and upwards.

SKIRTS.

8 Tucks and wide hem, 50 cents.
Tucks and Ruffle, 55c, 65c.
Tucks and Ruffle, 70c.
Tucks, Ruffle and Embroidery, 75c, 90c and $1.00.
Extra fine Train and Walking Skirts, $1.15 up.

CORSETS.

Our Countess 36-Bones, hand-made, 30c.
Our May, 50-Bone, 50c.
Our Sensation, 50-bones, elegant Emb. 65c.
Our Spoon-bust, Side-laced, only $1.00, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
Elegant Emb. Woven from 75c and upwards.
Old Bazar Corset, Real French hand-made $1.75.

L. WURZBURG.

THE

BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL ST., 54

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

TO OUR PATRONS AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We would announce that we have now inaugurated our first SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we are determined not to carry over any of our goods to the next season, we therefore offer our entire stock, all of which has been purchased this season, and been proclaimed by ALL, the

Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery, Laces, Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods in the city.

We offer this stock at A REDUCTION OF

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from our already POPULAR PRICES. We offer an additional discount of

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on all purchases amounting to $1 and upwards.

We can assure our patrons and the public in general, that these are real and bona-fide Reductions.

Those who have dealt with us have ever found us honest in what we have stated, NOT ADVERTISING ARTICLES AT ONE PRICE AND SELLING THEM AT ANOTHER.

We would also announce that we have added a

Picture Frame Department

which is under the immediate charge of an efficient artist and contains novelties in PICTURE FRAMES EASELS, MATS, PASSEPATOUTS, Etc., never before exhibited in Atlanta.

Monograms, Names, Coat of Arms, Mottoes, Engraved to order,

in the most artistic manner.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. WURZBURG,
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LACES.

REAL BRETONNE,

Black and White,

12c, 15c, 20c and upwards
Real Torchon, 5c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 14c and up.
Real French Lace, 4c, 6c, 10c, 14c, 15c and up.
Valenciennes, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, yard; 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c piece, etc.

RIBBONS.

All Silk Gros Grain.
No. 4, 6c yd—55c piece.
No. 5, 8c yd—65c piece.
No. 7, 9c yd—75c piece.
No. 9, 10c yd—90c piece.
No. 12, 12c yd—$1 piece

Satin Ribbons.

No. 5, 10c yd—90 piece.
No. 7, 12c yd—$1.10 piece.
No. 9, 15c yd—$1.40 piece.
No. 12, 20c yd—$1.75 pc.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All-Linen, 5c.
Ladies' fine All-Linen 10 cents.
Ladies' Extra fine All-Linen, Hemstitched, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Gents' All-Linen, 10c and upwards.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, 5c, 10c, 15c a pair and upwards.

ROUCHING.

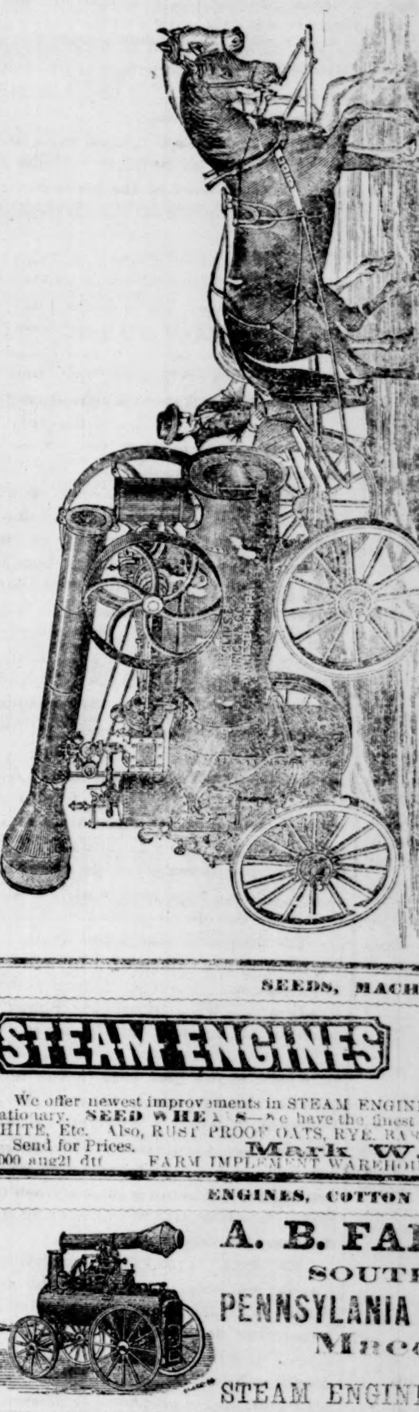
With Valencienne Edge, 8c and 10c yard.
Bretonne Edge, 25c.
Double Crepe Lisse, 20c and 25c yard.

Great Bargains

—IN—

HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
SILKS, ETC.
INFANTS'
LACE CAPS
A SPECIALTY.

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.



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We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, either Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEAT — We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS. Send for Prices.

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000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA.

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SAW AND GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, PRESSES, WAGONS, ETC

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We are Agents for Sale of

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ON SKIDS AND ON FOUR WHEELS,

Cotton Gins, Presses, Saw Mills, Grist Mills

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Send for Prices. At 69 BROAD STREET.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.
379 aug19 d&w2m

Dedication Postponed.

The following telegram, addressed to Rev. J. H. Martin, was received yesterday at noon:

"NEW ORLEANS, September 10, 1879.
"Forced to disappoint you at the last moment. Have written why.
B. M. PALMER."

A meeting of the pastor, elders and deacons of the First Presbyterian church was held at 4 o'clock p. m. to consider what should be done. After an expression of views by those present, it was decided that the dedication of the new house of worship be postponed to a future day. As soon as arrangements can be made for the service due announcement will be made.

While many may regret that Dr. Palmer will not be present to preach next Sabbath, yet, as he is doubtless detained by Providential causes and for good purposes, it is the dictate of piety to be resigned to the disappointment and to feel that it is wisely ordered.

Ladies, get permanent relief by using "BLACK-DRAUGHT."
For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat

A Good Watch for 8.50.

We have just received a fresh assortment of those stylish black and white dial stem-winding nickel Watches, which we guarantee to be good-time keepers and offer at the following prices:

White Dial Watches $8 50 each.
Black " " $10.00 "

Also, a large invoice of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES at prices lower than ever before quoted.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
163 sep9 d1w 34 Whitehall street.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,

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Query: Why will people suffer with indigestion when "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will cure them?
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William Crenshaw,

DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

aug10 dtf 4th pg

One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will save fifty dollars in doctor's bills.
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Our stock is replete in Novelties to Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware, and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.

McBRIDE & CO.
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Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world.
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DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 38 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all disease peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
124 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.
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SHOP MAN WANTED.

ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF RUNNING AND taking charge of Wood Working Machinery, can get steady employment and [illegible] wages. Address, stating age, married or single, experience, where employed and wages would expect, A. K. FISHER, Powersville, Houston county, Ga., Aug. 14, 1879.
81 aug16 d1m